FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Capital Removal.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO.

State of the Finances.

COLUMBIA CONDUIT COMPANY.

Appropriations for Charities.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1872.

SENATE.

SENATOR SWORN IN.

Senator Waddell, of the Fifth District, Republican, was sworn in.

NOTICE OF PROTEST.

The bill regulating the service of notice o protest in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which allows such notices to be deposited in the nearest postoffice as sufficient notice, was reported negatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, securing tenants and parties in possession the right to appeal from aldermen and justices of the peace to the Common Pleas Court.

By Mr. ANDERSON, a joint resolution appointing a committee of three from each House to inquire into the propriety of removing the Capital of the State. He wanted this resolution considered, but Mr. MCMMA objected, and the motion fell.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, incorporting the Suburban Railway Company—corporators: H. R. Montgomery, John L. Woodworth and E. T. Scott.

Also, repealing the fifteenth section of the act relating to elections, approved 1871, so far as relates to West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington and Ormsby.

Also, incorporating the Columbia Conduit Company.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to inform the Senate what amount of public debt has been redeemed since the first day of July last, the amount redeemed in each month, the amount of unexpended balance in the State Treasury at the present time, and the amount of overdue loans remaining unpaid. Passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The general appropriation bill was considered. A contest arose on restoring the priva e charities struck out by the Senate Committee, and many propositions were made, some for the purpose of weighing down the bill with this class of appropriations.

Among the amendments offered were one by Mr. ANDERSON for $5,000 for sinciering the arms of Allegheny, and one by Mr. GRAHAM for $5,000 for the House for the Friendless and $5,000 for the House of Mercy at Pittsburgh. Pending the discussion adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, authorizing the payment into the City Treasury of all fees collected by the officers of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. EDWARDS, repealing the act incorporating the East Liberty and Township Plank Road Company.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama Question

Unpopularity of the Internationals—The Voucher Thieves Admitted to Bail—Judge Barnard's Injunctions—Conference of Railroad and Oil Men.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1872.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD AND OIL MEN.

A conference was held to-day between Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, representing the New York Central, and Col. Phillips, representing the Allegheny railroads, and deputations of oil refiners and producers and New York and Boston petroleum associations, in reference to the freight question. The negotiations were secret, but it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was perfected.

It was agreed that all the arrangements for the shipment of oil from and after this date shall be on a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, producers and refiners, and that no rebates, drawbacks or other arrangements of any character shall be made or allowed that will give any party the slightest difference in rates or discrimination of any character whatever. The rates were fixed at $1.45 from Oildom to Boston, $1.50 to New York, $1.35 to Baltimore per barrel for refined oil, benzine, &c., $1.50 from Cleveland to New York, $1.35 from the same to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.50 on crude oil to Boston, $1.35 to New York, $1.20 to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 50 cents to Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The rates will not be changed, except on ninety days' notice to the President of the Producers' Union.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

A Washington dispatch says that Minister Schenck telegraphs that Earl Granville's note to Secretary Fish argues the Alabama question elaborately, but he gives no idea of what it contains. In the absence of this information the Administration advances no theories as to the result of the negotiations. The impression is that Granville and Fish look upon time as a great pacificator. The State Department will send to our American agent and counsel at Paris, in a day or two, a printed statement of the case claims against England, on account of rebel privateers. The claims for direct and actual losses amount to about nineteen million dollars. Over six million dollars more are charged for the detention of vessels, loss of prospective rights and mercantile profits, with other consequential damages.

UNPOPULARITY OF INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting held by the Internationals yesterday, a letter was read from Mortbri, in switzerland, stating that two hundred and fifty-seven glass blowers were discharged because they belonged to the society. The employers there formed a league against the Internationals, and this has aroused a deep feeling in France, Germany and Italy. One of the speakers announced that he was discharged from his position as foreman in a lithographic artist establishment for participating in the International banquet last Monday, and subsequently the whole force of twenty-five men quit work in consequence of his discharge.

JUDGE BARNARD'S INJUNCTIONS.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined Francis M. Bangs in relation to the suit of A. S. Bright vs. the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railway, in which Judge Barnard granted an injunction in 1868. Judge Barnard, on the application of Bangs, had modified the injunction. The case was subsequently removed to the United States Courts. He did not think Barnard did anything wrong in the matter.

Russell, President of the road, claimed that the road was solvent when these proceedings took place. The case is still pending.

VOUCHER THIEVES ADMITTED TO BAIL.

The case of the alleged voucher thieves, Haggerty and Baulch, came up in the Court of Over and Terminer to-day. John Graham asked that they be bailed, adverting, in his address, to the absence of Connolly, the only witness who could convict them. He said that this circumstance should go to favor the accused. The District Attorney made no opposition, and the prisoners were bailed for five thousand dollars each.

TRIAL OF JERSEY CITY POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The trial of the Board of Police Commisi on-ers and the Chief of Police of Jersey City on an indictment for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Mayor and Common Council, which has been going on in the Hudson County Court for six days, was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

MURDER CASES.

Judge Cardozo granted a writ of error in the case of Philip Wilkin, sentenced to imprisonment for life, for murder, but denied a stay of proceedings.

The Belgium murder case was put over until Saturday to await the arrival of a witness from Brussels.

NEWSPAPER THIEF DISCHARGED.

Judge Pratt ordered the discharge of Robert Burke, convicted of stealing a package of newspapers from the postoffice, on the ground that he stole two separate newspapers, an offense not covered by statute.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest was commenced to-day into the death of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy from inhaling laughing gas. The jury was composed of eleven physicians.

LOW WATER.

The water in the aequduct of the Croton river is unusually low. The water has been withdrawn from the park ponds until the reservoirs are filled by the next fall of rain.

DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn reports one hundred and six cases of small-pox and twenty-two cases of cerebro spinal meningitis last week.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived.

—A Baltimore dispatch says: The Ecclesiastical investigation of charges against the Rev. Huston, for alleged immoralities, begins this week. The Examining Committee are Rev. Wilson, of the Washington district; Gardner, of Fredericksburg, Va., and the Register of the Maryland Agricultural College, no Baltimorians being among them. The investigation will probably continue for a month. The proceedings will be private. The charges include almost all grades of immorality. Letters are being received from Kentucky, Ohio and Georgia relative to Huston's previous character.

CONGRESS.

Bills on Commerce Passed.

Mississippi Levee and Telegraph Company—The Tariff Bill—Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors—Statue to Admiral Farragut—The Steamboat Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1872.

SENATE.

RELIEF FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

A bill was passed for the relief of certain officers of the navy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported adversely on the petition to erect public buildings in Philadelphia.

Mr. SCOTT, however, had the petition referred back to the committee.

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a bill was passed for the sale of the Marine Hospital and grounds in San Francisco.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RAMSEY, to construct and aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river and for other purposes.

Incorporating the Mississippi Levee and Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct levees and line of telegraph from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La., on both sides of the river, free from State taxation, and with a land grant of twenty-five sections per mile along the line of said levees.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of considering bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that the Tariff bill should be taken up again at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN said that as this day had been assigned for consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce, he would not oppose the motion; besides, he was somewhat at a loss to know what to do about the tariff. There seemed to be some uncertainty throughout the country as to the effect of the vote on Friday to postpone tea and coffee free; and if the Senate had deliberately made up its mind to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, the best course would be to pass the House bill for that purpose. If that were done, then, perhaps, it might be advisable to postpone the whole question of the tariff until the House Tariff bill should be received.

Mr. SCOTT said it was important that the tea and coffee question should be settled at once, and asked Mr. Chandler to consent to lay aside the bills of his committee informally, so that the Senate might amend the House bill by fixing the time when it should go into operation, and then pass it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he preferred to go on with the consideration of the bills from the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS CONSIDERED AND PASSED.

Relative to the entry and clearance of ferry boats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another, through foreign contiguous territory.

To establish a collection district at Duluth, Minn., and to make St. Paul, Minn., a port of entry.

For the enlargement of St. Mary's Falls Canal.

To extend the customs and navigation laws over Alaska and adjacent waters and islands acquired by the United States.

Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at or near Evansville and Mount Vernon, Indiana.

A bill appropriating $70,000 to deepen the St. Clair Flats canal to sixteen feet.

Amending the act to declare the bridges of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mobile Rail-road Company a post route.

To amend the act to regulate the consular and diplomatic systems of the United States.

Increasing the salaries of various consulates, including Consul-General at Havana.

To amend the act for the protection of American citizens who may discover a deposit of guano.

Authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

The bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries in Asia was taken up, but pending consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Under the call of States for bills, a considerable number of bills were introduced.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules so as to make Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill the special order. Negatived—yeas 98? nays 78—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD DEPOT.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm the action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington designating the depot-site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railway. Negatived—yeas 119, nays 62.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. CAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, to secure homesteads on the public lands. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution providing for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut, to be erected in Farragut Square in the City of Washington. It instructs the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to inspect all models that may be presented to them within sixty days, and select therefrom one of the most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of Admiral Farragut, and it instructs the Secretary of the Navy to contract for such statue at a cost not exceeding $20,000. After remarks in favor of the joint resolution by Messrs. Tyner, Cox, Stanfield and Garfield, it was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, amended so as to extend the time for selecting a model to the 1st of January, 1873, and was passed.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, the steamboat bill for the better protection of life and property on board steam vessels was made the special order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Supreme Court Decision—The "Democrat" Newspaper.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The case of the State of Missouri, respondent, vs. the Missouri State Lottery, appellant, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day in favor of the appellant.

THE "DEMOCRAT" NEWSPAPER.

Judge Madill, of the Circuit Court to-day issued a final decree and confirmed the sale of the *Democrat* newspaper to Geo. Fischback. The property was turned over to the purchaser by Wm. McKee will be released of his bond and the duties as receiver on Wednesday. To-morrow the *Democrat* will appear under the style of "Democrat Company," enlarged ten columns, and the paper printed upon a new six cylinder press, just put up, although purchased some time before the dissolution of the old firm.

It may be stated in this connection that well authenticated reports are that McKee and Houser will issue a newspaper as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made—probably within a week. It is stated that the amount of stock has been subscribed, and that the *Staats Zeitung*, a Republican German paper here, has been or will be purchased in order to secure Associated Press reports and give the new paper a good send-off.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Transfer Question.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 25.—The transfer question is still in the same condition. Human's transfer contract commences to-morrow. The transfer platforms in this city are complete, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have the right of way from our City Council, and to-day are laying a track to the Union Depot, transfer grounds. Passengers, baggage, mails, etc., are transfered over the bridge, but immense quantities of heavy freight on both sides of the Missouri are being transferred by the transfer boat line.

OMAHA, March 25.—The following circular was issued to-day:

*Office of the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, March 25.—*To-morrow (Tuesday) the Missouri River Railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha will be ready for the crossing of cars, and will be opened for public use on Wednesday, the 27th of March. George Wm. Human, Jr., of which claims to represent four thousand sellers of oil which does not possess the requisite force of character to withstand the seductions of six buyers; for no one pretends that these six buyers are doing any other than legal buying oil, which the producers must certainly be able to sell. If this is a satisfactory reason for killing them off, the remedy is in the hands of those who have oil for sale. It certainly augurs ill for the unanimity of the producers that these men are in any way successful in purchasing, and seems to suggest that there are some sensible people in the region who prefer selling their oil to applying a torch to it.

There are dark hints thrown out by some speakers at those meetings, that if the South Improvement Company cannot be lawfully killed, other measures must be resorted to," which invites the reference to the inauguration of mobism, and destruction of life and property. This spirit must meet the condemnation of every fair-minded man, and we believe it will stifle every feeling of sympathy, in the minds of the general public, for a cause where blind fury seems to have usurped every function of calm judgment or sense of right.

We are not of those who believe that the sentiments of the recent meetings at Oil City and elsewhere are sanctioned by the producers as a class, and we are convinced that there are many conservative people amongst them, who deprecate this insane fury, although they may not feel free to express their sentiments at present. In fact we are led to believe that some of those who are madly "beating the air," are people with little or no actual interest in the region, but who are evidently anxious to avail themselves of existing troubles to ride into public notice. Be this as it may, we believe the time will specially come when those who have lent themselves to this matter will be heartily ashamed of the part they have played, and curse the fate that made their action public.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Christopher C. Cooper, Jr., was shot and killed in a saloon at Eureka, Mo., on the Pacific railroad, last Sunday night.

—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that sham diamonds have been sent to the colony from Birmingham, England.

—The machine shop of William Cripper, at Manisto, Michigan, was burned last Sunday night. Loss $13,000; insured for $6,000.

—Barton and Taylor, the express robbers, plead guilty at Union City, Tenn., last week, and were sentenced to the penitentiary.

—Wm. Johnson shot Tom Taylor at White Haven, Tenn., on Saturday, killing him instantly. Johnson was arrested and committed to jail.

—The United States Supreme Court will adjourn from Thursday next to the following Monday, and from the 5th of May until the 27th of October.

—The illness of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, was very sudden, having lasted only from midnight on Saturday to 1:30 on Sunday morning.

—The idea of a protectorate for Mexico meets with the favor of President Grant. He would urgently support it if initiated under Congressional auspices.

—John Haygon, a brakeman on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, fell from a freight train near Humboldt, Tenn., last Sunday night, and was instantly killed.

—J. H. Champ, of Forest City, Ark., while near hunting last week, was shot and killed by his companion, Mr. Castleberg, while scuffling with a wounded bear.

—At Hagerstown, Maryland, the building and stock of the Washington County Leather Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $30,000.

—The southern bound train on the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad was wrecked by a culvert giving way near Ocean Springs, Miss. Several passengers were severely injured; none killed.

—The new drawing-room car "Duchess" was destroyed by fire at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday morning. It was on the side track. The fire caught from a stove. Loss $16,000; uninsured.

—A young lady who arrived at the Franklin House, Detroit, Michigan, on Friday, and registered as Miss Frances Tyler, Quincy, Michigan, committed suicide last Sunday night, by taking arsenic.

—George H. Foley, the young man who was arrested at St. Louis some days ago, charged with robbing the jewelry store of Crosby & Morse, Boston, left there yesterday in charge of officer Creamer, of Boston.

—A fire in Park, Kentucky, on Sunday, destroyed three stores, and damaged several other buildings; among the latter the Bourbon House. The total loss is about $20,000. Insurance $5,000—mostly in the Home Mutual.

—On the night of the 21st inst., the house of Sandy Clayton, in Lawrence, Kansas, was burned, and Clayton and his three sons, aged fourteen, eight and four years, perished in the flames. Mrs. Clayton and her daughter were severely burned, the former of whom will probably die.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—River 12 feet; falling. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh; H. Clay and Wilson, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—Heavy rains last night and to-night. River risen 30 inches; still rising. Arrived—Minnie, from below. Departed—Little Rock, above; Thos. H. Allen, Memphis.

CAIRO, March 25.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis; 2, Mary Houston, Louisville; 3, Mary Houston, New Orleans; 6, Commonwealth, New Orleans; 6; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 8; Grand Tower, Memphis, 8. Departed—Talisman, Nashville, 1 P. M.; Exchange, St. Louis; 3; Idlewild, Evansville, 6 a. m.; E. Hamblin, Memphis, 6. River fallen 7 inches. A light rain this forenoon; cloudy and turning colder; thermometer 46.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—No departures. Rained all day yesterday and to-day.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cloudy and warm. River rising. Arrived—Silver Moon, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White River; Glasgow, Black River. Departed—Belle Memphis and Yeager, St. Louis; Oceanus, Red River; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Arrived—Huntsville, Peoria; St. John's and Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Mary McDonald, Ohio river; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, Red river; Nile, Wyandotte. Departed—Tom Rees, Pittsburgh; City of Chester and P. H. Babbage, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Cairo, New Orleans; Lookout, Ohio river. River rising slowly. Rain last night and this morning; clear and cool this afternoon.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—River slowly falling; 6 feet 8 inches in the canal. Rain 1 inches. Raining at intervals to-day; cloudy and mild to-night. Arrived—Lawrence Nashville; Kanawha and barges, Pomeroy; Nelongworth and A. J. Baker, Cincinnati; Ben Howe, Memphis. Departed—Ed. Hobbs and barges, St. Louis; Kanawha and barges, Pomeroy; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Camella, Tennessee River.

EVANSVILLE, March 25.—Cloudy; light rain. River falling 1 foot 6 inches. Arrived—Evansville, 9 P. M.; Cowan and Moore, 9; Westwind, 12; Ada Hellman, 10; Bermuda, 12; Alaska, 12:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2; Robert Burns, 4; R. W. Kellogg, 5; Quickstep, 6. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Tennessee, 10; Florence No. 2, 11 A. M.; D. Newcomb, 3; generally well loaded. The packets all had excellent trips. Raining this evening.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—River swelling; five feet on Harpeth shoals. Arrived—Cumberland, 9 P. M.; Fannie Lewis, 10; Ben Hunt and Eddyville, Evansville; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; John Lumsden, Cairo; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Raven, Kanawha. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo; B. H. Hunt, Evansville; Emma Floyd.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Arrived—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Mohawk and barges and John Kyle, St. Louis; Mary E. Forsythe, Cairo; Scuthside, White House. Departures. Rained all day yesterday and to-day.

The Oil Excitement.

The newspapers received from the oil producing regions of this State, says that impartial trade journal the Philadelphia *Commercial and Price Current*, are filled with accounts of meetings held in opposition to the South Improvement Company, and the nature of the line of action adopted by those who control these meetings, is such as to call for comment by all independent journalists.

We have placed before the public, in previous articles, an outline of the South Improvement Company, and the objects that it had in view, and it is only necessary now to state that the producers who are fighting it, have refused to permit the officers of the Company to make any statements respecting its plan of working, and are continuing their hostility, based on a pretended knowledge of its intentions, which can only be considered as a bold assumption throughout.

We do not propose, however, to further consider, at present, the claims of either side, but to take a cursory view of the method by which the producers' opposite movement is being carried forward.

We referred last week to the case of an Oil City dealer, who was reported to have sold two thousand barrels of oil to some one in connection with the South Improvement Company. The charge was made in an Oil City paper, and the party in question was peremptorily called on for an explanation, which he gave at once, admitting the truth of the charge, and in the most humble and almost cringing manner begged pardon of the trade in general; the subserviency manifested by this person, who is a reputed wealthy oil dealer, shows the spirit now pervading in Venango county is such, that no one dare oppose it, no matter what necessity or personal interest may dictate.

We notice that at a meeting recently held in Oil City resolutions were passed that a committee be appointed to notify six of the prominent brokers that they must sever their connection with the South Improvement Company.

We have been at some pains to inquire who these brokers are, and we find that they are among the most respected people there, and their only sin lies in the fact that they represent the largest houses in the trade in the east, and who are supposed to be interested in the South Improvement Company. Now, this is, indeed, a most pitiable spectacle. Here is a meeting composed of hundreds of people who are supposed to be business men doing, in a moment of excitement, that their cooler judgement will at no distant day make them blush to contemplate. These six ostracized men neither have committed nor are committing themselves to the South Improvement Company, and are actually working antagonistic to the interests of the region. If the producers do not care to sell to these men, no one can force them to do it; but to compel them to sever connections from which they derive support is exercising an arbitrary power, only worthy a comparison with the lawless Ku-Klux of the South.

This action, when analyzed, bears evidence that the producers are afraid to trust themselves, and there is but little moral strength in a body which claims to represent four thousand sellers of oil which does not possess the requisite force of character to withstand the seductions of six buyers; for no one pretends that these six brokers are doing any other than legal buying oil, which the producers must certainly be able to sell. If this is a satisfactory reason for killing them off, the remedy is in the hands of those who have oil for sale. It certainly augurs ill for the unanimity of the producers that these men are in any way successful in purchasing, and seems to suggest that there are some sensible people in the region who prefer selling their oil to applying a torch to it.

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We are not of those who believe that the sentiments of the recent meetings at Oil City and elsewhere are sanctioned by the producers as a class, and we are convinced that there are many conservative people amongst them, who deprecate this insane fury, although they may not feel free to express their sentiments at present. In fact we are led to believe that some of those who are madly "beating the air," are people with little or no actual interest in the region, but who are evidently anxious to avail themselves of existing troubles to ride into public notice. Be this as it may, we believe the time will specially come when those who have lent themselves to this matter will be heartily ashamed of the part they have played, and curse the fate that made their action public.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Investigation.

Report of the Condition of the Office of the Treasurer—United States Vessels on the Coast of San Domingo—Kentucky War Claims—Increase in Revenue Receipts—The Chicago Relief Bill—Light-House Appropriation—Sales of Arms Investigation — Freedmen's Bureau—Military Post Traders—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1872.

CONDITION OF TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House the report of the committee appointed to examine the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Their report shows that a very thorough examination of the Treasurer's office was made and its condition is in the most essential particulars satisfactory. The Secretary of the Treasury then proceeds to explain several deficiences in the Treasurer's accounts, arising from the defalcations of the two clerks Johnston and Marden, aggregating $49,000, and a further deficiency of $11,500 not recovered from a package of $10,000 stolen from the Divison of Issue about two years ago, with other discrepancies to the amount of $406 arising from the loss of coupons, &c., from all of which the committee thinks the Treasurer should be relieved by an act of Congress. He continues. With the exceptions mentioned and several cash items hereinafter referred to, as requested by the Comptroller, the cash and cash assets correspond in amount to the aggregate represented by the books of the office. It appears, however, that there is a deficiency of coin, as called for by the books of $655,375 dollars. This was presented by an excess of currency of $229,467 and by the deficiencies before mentioned. With the exception of that arising from the dishonesty of Johnson, the explanation of this excess of currency and deficiency of coin may be found in document No. 3 accompanying the report of the committee, which shows that the difference is not the result of dishonesty, but of an erroneous classification of entries in the books of the office. The cash items referred to as rejected by the Comptroller are explained to consist of defaced, defective and partially burned notes and securities, paid by the Interest Teller, some by the order of Secretary Boutwell, and some by order of his predecessors. Part of the funds of a box of miscellaneous contents enumerated among the assets of the offices also consist of similar defective securities and notes, and the Secretary recommends that Congress give relief to the Treasurer by allowing these discrepancies in the accounts to be closed. He also recommends that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or distribute properly such articles the among forty-one special depositis now in charge of the Treasurer as may be valuable, subject to any valid claims that may hereafter be made, and to destroy such of them as may be worthless.

The Secretary's letter concludes as follows: Upon the whole, the result reached by the committee is such as to justify an expression of the opinion that the examination of the office has been well conducted, and that the losses in aggregate are very insignificant as compared with the transactions of the office.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An official communication from Gen. Whittlesley, temporarily in charge of the Freedman's Bureau, says that the law abolishing the bureau requires a continuance of the Freedman's Hospital in Washington and the payment of the bounty, prize money, etc., to colored soldiers, sailors and marines in every part of the country, and that the total amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, is $165,600. This is $100,000 less than the commissioner asked for. Every effort has been made to bring the expenditures within the amount appropriated by reducing the number of agents and clerks to the lowest possible point consistent with the efficient execution of the law, but now the funds are nearly exhausted. Should all the bills and claims be paid at the end of this month, about $1,000 would remain.

SALES OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, respecting the original dispatch from Paris of February 9, about the alleged action of the Assembly's Committee on War Contracts, &c.,

Col. Squire, in explanation of former testimony, said the arms sold by the parties he represented were delivered in New York to the party representing the French General, and that the arms were delivered to the vessel their responsibility ceased, and they called on the Consul for their commission. Witness was ordered by the Remingtons to buy arms for the French Government, and add to the price a sum for commissions. He purchased 10,000 navy carbines from a Baltimore firm and shipped them to France. This was among the last shipments to that country.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from the lower Lakes to North Carolina and eastward to the Atlantic. The area of rain will extend ufforth-eastward over the New England States during to-night. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend from the upper Mississppi Valley eastward over the upper lake region, the Ohio valley and Western Pennsylvania and over the Southern States very generally during to-night and on Tuesday morning, and over Middle States on Tuesday.

MILITARY POST TRADERS.

The Secretary will soon issue an order requiring military post traders to reside at or near the posts to which they may be appointed; also regulating fair and reasonable prices for the goods to be fixed by a council of administration of post officers, prohibiting assignment or submitting their privileges to traders, and giving them appeal to the War Department in cases where they consider themselves aggrieved by the action of the military authorities.

VESSELS ON COAST OF SAN DOMINGO.

The Secretary of the Navy informs the Senate that the expenses of vessels employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of negotiations for the annexation of Dominica amount to $190,620; that they are no greater than if they had been in service elsewhere in the West Indies, and that nine or ten vessels is the usual number employed in the waters adjacent to the West Indies.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The British and American Claims Commission met to-day, and without deciding any cases, adjourned until Thursday next. It is understood that there will be very little business of importance before the Commission until next fall. They will meet occasionally, but few cases only will be heard before adjournment.

REVENUE INCREASE.

An official statement shows an increase in the revenues on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, income, gas and stamps, between the 1st of September, 1871, and January, 1872, compared with the period during the previous year, of $4,687,892, against a decrease from exempt articles and occupations of $6,730,617.

LIGHT-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished part of the sundry civil expense appropriation bill relating to light-houses. The amount recommended for light-houses will be about $850,000. The estimates of the Department were for about two million dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT IRREGULARITIES.

The House special committee to investigate charges of irregularities in the Navy Department met this evening. Mr. Voorhees declines serving on the committee on account of business engagements. Bartlett, counsel for Dana, asked that Admiral Porter be summoned. It was so ordered.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The friends and opponents of the Chicago relief bill appeared informally before the Ways and Means Committee this morning. After some conversation it was arranged that formal arguments against the bill be made before the committee next Wednesday.

MINISTER TO PERU.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

PERSONAL.

John Albert Bright, son of the distinguished English statesman John Bright, was on the floor of the House to-day and was introduced to the Speaker and many members of the House.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court has denied the writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Kentucky war claims.

DIED.

Col. Holmes Colvert, representative of the Chickasaw Nation, died in this city yesterday, of typhoid pneumonia.

LEGISLATURES.

Allowing Ohio Life Insurance Companies to Loan Money—Catching Fish With Seines.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—In the Senate the Senate bill to allow Ohio life insurance companies to loan money on their policies was passed.

A resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the second Tuesday in April, after a long discussion, was laid on the table.

In the House bills were introduced to regulate the putting up, inspection and sale of fish; to provide that road taxes may be paid in money or labor; to prevent the catching of fish with seines between December 1st and February 10th; to authorize township trustees to levy additional taxes for general purposes; to establish boards of control, who shall have general supervision over all matters pertaining to county affairs, and who shall stand, as it were, between the county commissioners and the county funds; to allow widows or minor children in settlement of estates to select five hundred dollars' worth of property to be exempt from appraisement.

FOREIGN.

Central American Union.

Probable Complexion of the Spanish Cortes —Defeat of the Mexican Revolutionists—Queen Victoria's Assailant— Literary Convention Between the United States and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, March 25.—No legal assistance has been given either by his friends or under authority of the Attorney General to Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen. O'Connor has shown no regret whatever of his conduct. If he pleads insanity on the trial, he will be sent to an insane asylum for life; and if he be found guilty, he will probably be sentenced to penal servitude for life, with the additional penalty of flogging.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S SUCCESSOR.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under Secretary.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE RAM STONEWALL.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* relates the proceedings in the suit of the United States against Armand, the ship builder of Bordeaux, in 1868, to recover damages for depredations committed by the ram Stonewall, which escaped from Bordeaux. The case having then been decided in favor of the defendant by the tribunal of the Seine. Mr. Washburn has now carried an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

LONDON, March 25.—The Houseof Commons tonight went into Committee on Ways and Means, and Hon. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. It shows that the estimated total expenditures of the last fiscal year were £72,736,000, while the actual expenditures were £72,759,000.

ARMOR-PLATED RAM TRUNCHEON.

LONDON, March 25.—The armor-plated ram Thunderer was launched to-day. Thunderer is a turret vessel and will carry four guns, each weighing thirty-five tons.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamers Nevada, Westphalia, Britannia and Ohio have arrived out.

MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, *via* HAVANA, March 25.—The Government forces are triumphing over the revolutionists. General Rocha has driven them out of the cities of Aguas Calientes, Lagos and Zacatecas, and relieved the troops at San Luis Potosi.

In a battle on the 2d General Rocha, with 6,000 troops, defeated the united revolutionary troops, numbering 9,000 men, killing and wounding 700 and capturing 7,000 men and all their artillery except three guns. The revolutionists retreated towards Fresnillo and Xerez, being pursued by General Rocha. General Rocha's victory is the death-blow to the revolutionary prospects, but anarchy will prevail for a long time.

Gen. Negrete, with 1,600 men, keeps the States of Puebla, Hidalgo and Tlascala in constant alarm by his acts of vandalism. He avoids open engagements, and with his troops attacks defenceless towns, haciendas and railroad trains. On the 5th he attacked a working party on the Apizaco Railroad. The paymaster, employees and laborers returned on the 4th and kidnapped John Quinn, the Superintendent. On the 8th and 9th he attacked several Paiqui trains, destroying the freight.

Gen. Rocha is accused of shooting a number of prisoners.

President Juarez receives the congratulations of the press at the capital.

HONORS TO AMERICANS.

William C. Bryant and William H. Hurlbert have received many honors and ovations at the Capital from various associations. They leave for Vera Cruz on the 20th, the Government furnishing a special escort of one hundred men.

MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law exists in twelve States.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

UNION OF STATES.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The compact of the Central American Union, completed by the States of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, signed on the 17th of February, contains an engagement to preserve inviolate the autonomia and integrity of the United States of Central America; provides that other than a Republican form of Government shall never be established; that disputes between members be settled by the mediation of others; that no State in either country is to declare against all; that the duration of the Presidential term in all the Republics be uniform, without immediate re-election; that no one can be a slave within the Central American territory, and a Central American becoming the owner of slaves in another country loses his nationality and protection of the laws; that citizens of either Republic acquire rights of citizenship in all the others by the mere expression of that wish before any government authority, and that the right of asylum is recognized for emigrants or political exiles from any part of the world.

The construction of telegraphic and national highways, the establishment of mail steamers and the excavation of an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua, and a National Congress, which meets on May 17, at Launson, in Salvador, are provided for, and the death penalty for political crimes is abolished.

Nicaragua has not signed the compact, but is expected to do so.

SPAIN.

PROBABLE COMPLEXION OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, March 25.—The Electoral Committee of the Ministerial party, after a canvass of the political field, concludes that the approaching election of the Cortes will result in the choice of 150 Unionists and 170 of the Sagasta Progressionists to Congress and the lower branch of the Cortes.

NOMINATION OF ESPARTERO.

MADRID, March 25.—Notwithstanding the refusal of Don Espartero to become a candidate for the Cortes, those who control these have nominated him for a seat from the city of Madrid.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED.

MADRID, March 25.—It is reported that the frigates Gerona and Arapiles, now in the West Indies, have been ordered to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to the Spanish Consul.

ELECTION TROU

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TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109⅞@109¾.

WE call ourselves a Republic"—*Post.*

It has been uniformly thought that you were a Democratic paper. How is this?

PRESIDENT GRANT has made a good appointment in nominating ex-Governor Thomas Francis, of Maryland, to be Minister to Peru. "His devotion to the principles of human liberty," says the Baltimore *American*, "dates back to the organization of the free soil party."

THE annual excitement produced over the announcement that Harrisburg is to be stripped of her proud title of Capital of the Commonwealth in order to convey the honor to Philadelphia, is again convulsing the people of the former city. There are many good reasons why a change should be made.

THE "only Democratic daily" now calls O'Donovan Rossa "a blatherskite." Do you mind that boys? Isn't he the same individual that the *Post*, only a little while ago, "lauded to the skies," for his courage, intelligence and patriotism? What ails our neighbor? Is it *down* on O'Donovan because he ran for the New York Senate against its friend Boss Tweed?

EVANS, in his testimony states that no State officer got any of the Commissions claimed and held by him. It is barely possible, that, strictly speaking, this may be true. But we have good reason to believe that the money is not yet divided; portions of it not yet having reached, literally, its ultimate destination. It will require a tolerably rigid cross examination to get at the truth in this matter, but we yet hope it will be reached.

THERE ARE rumors that a genuine "pincher," in the shape of the usual 'oil inspection bill," has been introduced into the Legislature. We hope it is not true, or at least if it is, we trust a copy of the bill will be sent to Pittsburgh for examination before it becomes a law. There is but one good way to get at this subject, and we have frequently shown that, in these columns. We ask our delegation to keep a sharp look out for this snake, and not be caught napping.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger*, vigorous and strong in its 50th year, albeit afflicted with incurable chronic Democracy, writes of the GAZETTE thus kindly, in its issue of 13th inst. :

On Monday, the 4th inst., the Pittsburgh Daily GAZETTE made its appearance in a bran, splinter new dress, and considerably enlarged in size. The Daily GAZETTE is one of the very best newspapers on our exchange list, and though now in the 87th year of its age, it is neither feeble nor superannuated, but gives every indication of possessing the healthful functions of youth and vigor. The GAZETTE is one of the leading Radical organs of the State, and is, we believe, the oldest paper in Western Pennsylvania.

WE EXPECTED another shriek from the Democratic *Post* on the adoption in the Senate, of the resolution abolishing all taxes from tea and coffee. This truly Republican measure has taken the wind out of the Democratic sails, as it has become apparent that our party means reduction of taxation, and intends to push on in the good work until the burdens of Government are lightened. As the debt is reduced, our National credit appreciates, and as our taxes are lessened our incomes will increase. The future, under Republican rule, looks bright with promise—Democracy hangs its diminished head, while our banners are "full high advanced."

OUR BEAR little *Post*, being hard run for something to say, calls the New York *Tribune* "a leading Radical newspaper," and quotes from it something reflecting upon the administration of General Grant. It is barely possible that its readers don't know any better than to be misled in this way, for unless they read some *live* journal, their ignorance must be acknowledged, and at the same time pitied. But all the world beside knows that the *Tribune* is not "a leading Radical newspaper," but on the contrary is doing everything that it can possibly do to defeat what is the apparent, evident desire of ninety-nine hundredths of the Republican party, viz.: the renomination and re-election of President Grant. To this end, the very words that the *Post* quotes from its columns were written, and in the same issue it urges a full attendance at the Cincinnati Convention, which is antagonistic to the "Radical party" and will prove antagonistic to "Radical principles." How then can the *Tribune* be classed as "a leading Radical newspaper" and be quoted from in opposition to the Administration as an utterance of the party against itself? It shows the ignorance or bad faith of our neighbor.

GOVERNOR Geary closes his lengthy letter on the Evans matter in the following words :

"If the Committee desire this statement to be verified by me upon oath, I wish it distinctly understood that I am prepared to do so, and to answer all questions your Committee may see proper to ask, at any time and place that may be designated for that purpose."

Neither the Committee nor the people desire the Governor to verify his statement upon oath, as it is a lame affair, and is of no earthly importance except as a sample of special pleading. The testimony which we want from the Governor is touching some $56,000 in railroad stock or bonds, which he is not now in possession of, *but which he hopes to be at some future time.* Let Mr. Graham, when he examines Mr. Sleek, ask him to tell all he knows about this, whether he owns now, or expects soon to own or to be benefitted by this amount, or some similar amount of railroad bonds or stock in a certain railway, *and where it came from.* The questions must be carefully put, as the Governor will speak by the card, and will not tell one word more than he is obliged to when the question is a vital one. He has promised to answer all questions which the Committee may see proper to ask, at any time and place. Now let us have the whole truth, and if Governor Geary is innocent of all complicity in the Evans divide, we shall gladly announce the fact.

WHAT BRINGS Governor Curtin home from the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg, there where he stood so high, where he was head and shoulders above all diplomats in the estimation of the haughty Czar? We cannot answer, but from the solemnly mysterious outgivings of his friends, we imagine that he has high ideas of his own popularity in American politics, and prefers honor at home rather than honor abroad. We are told that in a certain exigency he will be pressed for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State. It is hardly possible that he can make the point. He has fallen into comparative obscurity since his banishment to Russia, and no longer is regarded as the head of either one or the other of the political branches of the Republican tree of Pennsylvania. New leaders have been found in his absence, and, we dare say, he cannot supplant them at the ballot box. To be Governor of this Commonwealth is then the first aim of Mr. Curtin. Failing in this project he will consent to have his name used as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket. Nay, his friends will push him for the enviable position, but he cannot win if Colfax retains the field. Then as a last exhibit of his determination to find some important place to fill at home, he will put himself up as a candidate for the successorship to Simon Cameron in the United States Senate. The old and trusty chieftain out of the field, then Andrew might rub his knuckles in the glee of delightful anticipation of success; but once Curtin's banner is raised, that of Cameron is never hauled down, and war to the knife must result.

How often in connection with railroad disasters do we find the calamity attributed to a broken rail. Certainly it should be possible to have such an inspection of rails as would cause all defective ones to be rejected. If there is any need for legislation on this subject, it should be had. Railroad corporations should be compelled to use sound rails. For the sake of saving a few dollars, human life is daily put in jeopardy in this country. Honest inspection and decided rejection of all rotten rails would add greatly to the safety of travel. —*Chronicle.*

We endorse the position of our neighbor in general, but as the paragraph seems to especially reflect on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which the last accident from a broken rail happened, we think it but due to say that human foresight could not have prevented that frightful catastrophe. No great line of railway in the United States is more carefully guarded in order to prevent accidents. It was only a week or so ago that we congratulated Mr. Creighton, its General Agent here, on the immunity the road had enjoyed from accidents during the past winter, and he informed us that the fact was due to the constant vigilance on the part of all the hands employed. There are several inspections of every rod of track made daily, and the wheels and axles of each passenger car are subjected to rigid test daily at various points. With such great care exercised for the safety of passengers, it is not wonderful that accidents from broken rails or any other cause on our well managed Pennsylvania Central line are such very rare occurrences.

THE West Virginia Constitutional Convention has already became the laughing stock of all people residing outside of that abortive little State. The profound proposition to change the names of two of the counties from Grant and Lincoln, to Lee and Davis, called forth such a burst of ridicule, if not indignation, as to cause the author of the resolution to go down on his marrow bones and declare that in offering it he was "only in fun." Next the wise conclave resolved to repudiate its lawful share of the State debt of Virginia, a procedure not entirely unexpected since conscienceless men appear to rule the roast in the convention. Then it was determined to allow clergymen to be elected to the Legislature, provided that they would take oath in advance that they would accept no pecuniary or other bribes for their votes. This was an uncalled for insult to the shepherds of the unruly flocks of that State, but we guess the gentlemen of the cloth will bear up and forgive the convention inasmuch as the members thereof have so fully demonstrated that they know not what they do. Now comes the climax. A resolution reading in this way has been adopted by a vote of 35 to 31:

Any *white* citizen entitled to vote may be elected or appointed to any office, but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment; or, citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

Mr. Faulkner, of Berkely, then moved to strike out the words, "Any *white* citizen entitled to vote, may be elected or appointed to any office," and insert the language of the present constitution, "No persons, except citizens entitled to vote shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or any municipal office." And now commenced the hotly contested debate of the session.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are some few, in the minority however, who would hope to wipe out the prejudicial ideas of caste that so largely prevail in the State, yet we believe that the odious and discriminating word "white" will be kept in the new constitution as a barrier against colored citizens ever aspiring to places of honor or trust. We think there is a higher power than that convention of ex-rebels and unthinking fellows that will wipe out the discriminating word when called upon to do so.

PETROLEUM.

We take the following from the weekly petroleum report of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, an authority in such matters, which has long been recognized as unbiased in its interests, and correct in its judgments. It gives us no little pleasure to find an endorsement of our opinions, and an approval of our recommendations in the matters of difference, which have existed between the South Improvement Company and the producers. We are glad to know that the different interests are to be brought face to face, in a dignified and business-like way, where the matters in dispute can be calmly and wisely discussed. This is just what the GAZETTE counselled from the first, and we are satisfied it will result in harmony of action. If the working system of the South Improvement Company can be shown to be productive of evil and loss to the producing interest, it must go under, as the gentlemen connected with it are too high-minded and honorable to identify themselves with a movement which must sooner or later fall of its own weight. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the new company will be productive of good to both producer and refiner, then will all cause for opposition instantly disappear. This is the correct way to settle the matter, and to put an end to the angry and senseless excitement which has prevailed in the oil district. We have from the very first advised this course, and had it been adopted, there would have been no trouble.

The report says:

"The differences between the South Improvement Company and the Associated Producers continue unadjusted, and so far as the public are informed, with no flattering prospect of an ultimate reconciliation or amalgamation of their respective interests. A meeting has been called for March 26, between the Transportation Lines, the Directors of the South Improvement Company, and Delegates from the Associated Producers, with a view, it is understood, of ascertaining whether the existing differences between the two last named organizations are insurmountable.

"The scheme of the South Improvement Company may ultimately meet with but indifferent success, possibly for a want at its inception, of a more comprehensive alliance of interests, but it must unquestionably be deplored, if the Manufacturers and Producers of Petroleum in America cannot organize a plan of operations, by which while mutually protecting the interests of each, they may retain in and for the benefit of their country, a sum approaching ten millions of dollars annually more than they are proportionately doing at present, or did during the year 1871.

"What we mean to convey by the above statement is simply, that according to the best informed and most generally respected European authorities upon the subject of the uses and consumption of Petroleum, it is unanimously conceded that Europe would pay a higher figure for said article materially in advance of the average price here for the last year or two, and that, without perceptibly reducing the consumption.

"It is claimed, and we think, with justice, that until the price of Refined Petroleum in Europe advances to about 60 francs, or the equivalent in other currencies, that the consumption and demand in said quarter would not be sensibly diminished. Is it not probable now that Petroleum has been or is being so thoroughly introduced all over the civilized world, that the naturally increasing fields for its distribution, would counterbalance any falling off in the demand from present consumers by reason of the advance in value to 60 francs or over?"

Shale Oil and Rape-seed Oil are frequently held up as dangerous competitors to Petroleum, but it seems to be generally overlooked that the use of Shale is almost exclusively confined to the poor classes in Great Britain, and particularly to the inhabitants of the mining districts. The production of Shale Oil in the United Kingdom is the most thorough kind of a monopoly; guarded by Patents, Grants, &c., the product is a limited one, and, unless we are mistaken, the demand for it outside the United Kingdom amounts to almost *nil*. It is, therefore, shown that Shale Oil is practically not only manufactured, but consumed exclusively within the limits of the United Kingdom; which country, out of 8,800,000 barrels of Petroleum exported from the United States last year, did not take more than about 250,000 bbls., while Antwerp alone took about 470,000 bbls., nearly double the English total consumption of American Petroleum; and it has hitherto seemed to be the aim of the powerful Shale Oil Combination alluded to above, to interpose all possible obstacles to the introduction and distribution of American Petroleum within the limits of the United Kingdom.

We next come to consider Rape-seed, the crop of which is not only limited, but always uncertain; being liable to material reduction from unforseen circumstances, or causes beyond control, and as an illuminator has almost entirely been superseded by the thorough introduction of American petroleum, and were foreign dealers to now undertake a general re-introduction of rape-seed oil for illuminating purposes in opposition to petroleum, such an effort would probably advance the price of the rape-seed product to such a figure as would make refined petroleum at 70 francs a much more sought after article.

In a word, the Peruvian Government manages to control the distribution and sale of the guano taken from its territory; other countries control the production of quicksilver; the Shale oil manufacturers of Great Britain in like manner do away with competition, and why cannot American manufacturers and producers come together upon some equitable basis that will secure for each of them a remunerative price for their merchandise, and benefit this country annually to the extent of nearly ten millions of dollars?

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SOME persons may be shocked to learn that the Prince and Princess of Wales have gone over to Rome. They went from Paris by rail and arrived on Sunday.

THE New York *Tribune* is very severe on broken rails and accidents therefrom resulting. Singular to say, it neglected to state that rails would cease to break if Grant should not be renominated.

AND NOW Chicago claims that she will be "as grimy as Pittsburgh," if smoke consumers be not soon invented. The other day we rebuked Cleveland for an undue ambition in this way, and we merely say to Chicago that she is too anxious to be all things to all men, and though she may succeed in excelling St. Louis and Cincinnati in their specialties she can not equal us in ours.

WE SUPPOSE there is no truth in the report that one of our large manufacturers received a letter the other day which said: I understand you sell large quantities of bolts and nuts, and that the latter are of a very superior quality. If you will send me a bushel or two of your best nuts in time for spring planting, I will, by return mail tell you what I know about bolts, which is a good deal. Very Truly, H. G.

AN exchange says: "Madame Fua, an Italian lady of well known revolutionary sentiment, has been appointed to the Professorship of Belles-Lettres in the University of Rome. She has also been appointed Chief Inspector of Convents and all other schools for females." We presume it would be considered heresy to say that the *fua* of that sort of women we have the better it will be for us. Think of turning a revolutionary women into our schools—a small volcano would be preferable.

Two editors of Parisian papers fought a duel on Saturday and one of them was wounded in the breast. Thus these outriders of civilization improve on our American custom. Here those two editors would have fought through the columns of their respective papers mayhap for years, and have given their readers columns upon columns of intensely interesting personal diatribe. In Paris, they quarrel, they meet, they fight, and their readers have a spicy item about it in the next day's paper.

MR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was so firmly fixed in the hearts of his country men, that the astonishingly repulsive looking caricature of him published as a likeness in *Every Saturday* did him comparatively little harm. It is different however, with Mr. W. D. Howells, a young author who has just begun to make us all proud of him and anxious to know more of him. We think it was a piece of unnecessary cruelty and a deep injury to him on the part of *Hearth and Home* when it published last week, the picture of one of the most extinct race of b-hoys, and labeled it W. D. Howells.

TIEN-TSIN, the scene of the recent terrible massacre of Christians by Chinese has been flooded and the result is misery, suffering and distress, many of the people dying from starvation. We presume that this will be regarded by some as a just and awful retribution, coming as it does so close upon the heels of that bloody massacre; but as for us we have our eye on Los Angelos in California, and as long as that *Christian* city continues to stand unharmed above the graves of the poor Chinese who were slaughtered there, we shall not believe that the Heathen in his blindness is to be wretchedly starved to death by the wholesale for murdering a few Christians.

WHEN the Spaniards first visited the capital of the Empire of the Montezumas, human sacrifices were common offerings upon the altars of the aboriginal gods. Now we believe that the New York *Herald* is the only encourager of this terrible custom that is left in this country. That enterprising journal is believed to always have a few correspondents on hand ready for sacrifice. One it sent to Africa, where he is supposed to have miserably perished while en route for Ujiji; another, rumor says, has been killed by the Lowery bandits, and a third is loafing about the site of the next serious earthquake, destined to be swallowed up in some yawning chasm. The question that arises is whether this enterprise is altogether desirable, which is only purchased by the annihilation of correspondents.

What Is Not Told.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Ponderous and wearisome as it was, we gave Governor Geary the full benefit of nearly *fifteen* of our columns, yesterday, in order that all that official has to say of the Evans case, at the end of seven months of research and discussion, might be clearly and generally known.

Whoever has waded through this mass of documents and accounts, hoping to get some light on the mysteries of this great fraud, has been disappointed. There is no light, and Governor Geary did not mean that there should be. There is a long-winded stringing together of facts and figures, known long ago; there is a protestation of injured innocence which needs confirmation; there is a petulent abuse of all who have labored to unearth this conspiracy; there is a repetition of the old attempts to excuse and defend Evans; there is a paltry attempt to justify the pocketing of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars by arguments and inferences too shallow to deserve notice; but as the *Press*, this morning, confesses, "it throws no additional light upon the dark subject."

We agree with the *Press* that "*of course* the message will be criticised and its truthfulness denied." Why, indeed, should it not be? What is there in the Governor's connection with this "dark subject," to avert criticism or to invite belief? From the moment the exposure of the Evans fraud was made in these columns, Governor Geary and his Attorney General have stood in the position of counsel advocates, apologists of the accused. They have chosen an attitude which makes it necessary that their innocence, not their guilt, should be proved. And, therefore, it is "of course," that the message is criticised and its truthfulness denied.

Governor Geary tells the Committee nothing that it did not know before, and when he says, "I have thus fully and fairly stated *all* the facts and information in my possession or within my knowledge," we simply beg leave to express our belief that the statement is not true. We do not now say that the Elder Brother of Reform could tell the *whole* history of this conspiracy if he chose to do so; but among the many things that his message to the Committee does not tell, there are undoubtedly some, of which he is ignorant.

I. He does not tell who recommended Evans to him in the first place.

II. He does not tell why he signed the joint resolution, which he confesses he knew of for three weeks before, and appointed Evans under it on the same day, when it was so full of defects that he had to make a private agreement with Evans, on the next day.

III. He does not tell why this agreement was not filed in the Auditor General's department, or why he did not enforce any of its provisions.

IV. Although apparently informed of Evans' *modus operandi* at Washington, he does not tell *how* he got the "disallowed and suspended" claims allowed and paid.

V. He does not tell why Evans kept the whole $291,046.91 out of his *first* operations with the Treasury Department, years before the later collections were made.

VI. He does not give any intelligible explanation of the allowance of the maximum commission of ten per cent. to Evans; the attempt to fasten that allowance upon the Auditor General being an absurd failure.

VII. He does not explain why his special agent has twice run away from Philadelphia when he has been wanted.

VIII. He does not make any allusion to the fact that Evans, having appropriated $300,000 of public money, is, to-day, a poor man.

IX. He does not explain why he allowed Senate bill No. 951 to become a law this week "because of an unwillingness to even appear to do anything which might prevent a *recovery of this money* by the State," while he fills fifteen of our columns with an argument to show that the State has nothing to recover.

X. He does not tell WHO GOT THE MONEY.

LITTLE MARY'S WISH.

BY MRS. L. M. BLISS.

"I have seen the first robin of spring, mother dear,
And have heard the brown darling sing;
You said, 'Dear it and wish,' and I will surely come true;
So I wished such a beautiful thing:

I thought I would like to wish something for *you*,
But I couldn't think what it could be
That you'd want while you had all these beautiful things;
Besides, you have papa and me.

So I wished for a ladder; so long that 'twould stand
One end by our own cottage door,
And then go up past the moon and the stars,
And lean against Heaven's white floor.

Then I'd get you to put on my pretty white dress,
With my sash and my pretty new shoes,
Then I'd find some white roses to take up to God—
The most beautiful ones I could choose.

And you and dear papa would sit on the ground
And kiss me and tell me 'Goodby!'
Then I'd go up the ladder far out of your sight,
Till I came to the door in the sky;

I wonder if God keeps the door fastened tight?
If but one little crack I could see,
I would whisper, 'Please, God, let this little girl in;
She's as tired as she can be.'

She came all alone from the earth to the sky:
For she's always been waiting to see
The garden's of Heaven, with their robins and flowers,
Please, God, is there room there for me?'

And then, when the angels had opened the door,
God would say, 'Bring the little child in.'
But He'd speak it so softly I'd not be afraid;
And He'd smile just like you, mother dear:

He would put His kind arms round your dear little girl,
And I'd ask Him to send down for you.
And papa, and cousin, and all that I love.
O dear! don't you wish 'twould come true?'

The next spring time, when the robins came home,
They sang over grass and flowers.
That grew where the foot of the ladder stood,
Whose top reached the heavenly towers.

And the parents had dressed the pale still child
For her flight to the summer land
In a fair white robe with one snow-white rose
Folded tight in her pulseless hand.

And now at the foot of the ladder they sit,
Looking up with quiet tears,
Till the beckoning hand and the fluttering robe
Of the child at the top appears.

—*Our Young Folks for April.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS—A WORD TO YE OLDER ONES.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: All ye who hope for a future of bliss, or desire happiness and progress on this earth—ye who have a child, or can borrow one, prepare ye a spot, dig it deep, and then call the child, saying: "There, Mary, Harry, Susie, or Dan, is a little patch of ground, all dug and prepared, and in it you may plant and grow just what you please." Saying this, now go ye and take up the Catalogues of Seed and Plant-Men, call the child or children to you; ask of them to choose each a dozen of varities of seeds or plants, and from their happy expressions—their "Oh! I'd like this," and "Oh! won't that be beautiful!" make the lists and seeds for your dollar or two, as you can afford, to the dealer for the seeds or plants. The first budding growth of a child—a baby—is beautiful, lovely, unexpressible, and appreciated by all; remember it, and keep in that budding growth, so far as you can through life, an associative emblem by its culture and observance of flower and fruit. Begin by making to it a home of beauty, a daily thought and interest in the cultivation of their own hands, a pure reliance on the Great Giver of all—as seen in the sprouting of the seed, the first kick of the baby, on to its bud, bloom and fruit. Take care of the child as we would be taken care of.

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmer should have a time to begin and stop labor. He should theorize as well as practice, and do both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and, in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many lawyers, and also professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is deliberation at the dinner table and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading, should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary, so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it and old age enjoy it. There would be less desecration of old homesteads if gains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.—*Indiana Journal.*

REMARKS ON SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

Most varieties of seeds may be sown in the open border as soon as the ground is in good order—say from the first of April to the first of June. The soil should be well pulverized before sowing. Most varieties are much benefitted by transplanting. These should be sown in cold frames or nursery beds, where special care be given them, and when about three to five inches high transplanted to their blooming quarters. By these means the garden may be filled with early-blooming bulbs, such as tulips, crocus, hyacinths, etc. By the time these are through the flowering season, the annuals will be ready to transplant to their places, making the flower garden attractive the entire season. Other annuals, such as poppies, larkspurs, mignonettes, escholizia, cynoglosum, etc., etc., should be sown in the place where they are intended to bloom. The fine seeds, such as portulaca, petunia, lobelia, etc., should always be sown on the surface of the soil and merely pressed in, and then watered with a fine hose. Care should, however, be taken not to let the soil get dry or the seed germinating will be dried up and perish before the roots have acquired strength to penetrate the soil to where it is moist. This rule may be applied to all seeds. The larger seeds should be covered from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch.

Many of the annuls, such as mignonettes, pansies, lobelia, browalls, stocks, petunias, etc., if sown in summer or fall, are very attractive for winter decoration in green houses and conservatories. For this purpose, seed may be sown in pots. A mixture of loam leaf mold and sand is most desirable, although a cold frame in a shady place, is preferable. When the seeds are up, air should be more freely admitted till they are able to stand the sun. When large enough, transplant into large pots when necessary. Place them near the glass and admit air freely when the weather allows.

MAKING FARMS BEAUTIFUL.

Grace Greenwood says she would have volunteer aesthetic clubs or societies in every neighborhood, under the presidency of the most tasteful lady, with two gentlemen for vice presidents. It should be their business to clear away deformity and create beauty—to plant a tree here, a clump of shrubbery there, and cultivate flowers everywhere, and make the whole district a delight, flowering trees and plants, its cool, shaded fountains. The cost would be trifling, labor delightful, the results something undreamed of in intellectual and moral culture. America has set the world many good examples. Now let her make her towns, villages and country places so attractive as to be models for all other lands.

Which is about what we have continually taught in these columns. We do not know how a committeecould work in this matter; but we do know that thousands of dirty holes could be made beautiful by individual effort, without any committee at all. We know that many people think they have not time or money to spend about these things, and some few who think it is but trifling occupation; but this we do know, and the readers of the *Telegraph* may consider it a secret intended only for their special benefit that those farmers who give a little time and money to beautify their grounds, are just the ones who get rich. How it happens we do not know. Perhaps it is that these men learn habits of industry. Those who look only to the immediate wants and necessities of life, must have a sickening time of it. They can only have heart enough to work just enough for what is needed and no more, and thus, perhaps, one who works for the beauty of his place without expecting any immediate return in money, gets really to love work better than another, and in this way becomes a more industrious man.

This may not be the real reason; but we are not looking for a reason. The fact is enough, and any one who doubts it as a fact, has only to look around him on the people whose history he knows.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ECONOMY OF LONG FURROWS.

A German agricultural journal observes that farmers usually pay little attention to the length of the furrows to be plowed in a field, and yet great waste of time and labor is the unnecessary consequence of unsuitable arrangements in this respect. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued to work on a straight line, and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns, may be shown by the following calculations: In a field 225 feet long, 5½ hours out of 10 are spent in redirecting the plow, with a length of 575 feet, 4 hours are sufficient for the purpose, and when the plow can proceed without interruption of 900 feet, only 1½ hours of the daily working time are consumed. Hence the rule to make the furrows as long as circumstances will admit.

HOW TO ERIGHTEN STRAW MATTING AND OIL CLOTH.

Tell your readers, writes Mrs. G. E., that if they wish their straw matting to keep looking bright, they must wash it twice during the summer with salt and water, say about a pint of salt, dissolved in a pailful of warm soft water, drying the matting quickly with a soft cloth. The salt, she says, will prevent it from turning yellow. Far away, and from quite an opposite quarter, we hear another friendly voice, begging us to say to our readers that after oil cloths are scrubbed and dried, they should be rubbed all over with a cloth dipped in milk. "You have no idea," says our friend, "how brightly the colors come out. Husband says it is the albumen in the milk, but I think it is the very thin film of grease deposited. Meantime, our oil cloth shines the whole year round."

FADGE.

Four ounces of brown meal (half rye, half brown flour); two ounces of butter; a salt-spoonful of salt; a quarter of a pint of milk.

Take four ounces of brown meal, mixed of half rye, half brown flour, two ounces of butter and a little salt; make it into a stiff paste with milk, and bake it for one hour on a griddle over the fire, turning it often. It will not do to bake it in the oven. If baked *too long* it gets like pie crust.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hagman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

WHAT SPRING BRINGS WITH IT.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its train of invigorating foes in various attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as the crop of violets, mayflowers and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the cares of night. We can resist their neighborhood to a degree? Certainly not the weak, and or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure as to render it capable of resisting the action of the pernicious miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or if they have already fastened upon the system, of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

PRATT'S IMPROVED BRACE AND SUSPENDER.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Be admonished in time and wear Pratt's Brace. Its most prominent parts are:

1. It is free from all irritating pressure under the arm. 2. It gradually assists in expanding the chest and preserving a graceful and erect form. 3. It gives full and free action to the respiratory organs, thus promoting the general health of the system. 4. By preserving the body in an erect and natural position it facilitates and equalizes the circulation of the blood, imparting thereby cheerfulness to the mind and vigor to the body. 5. In design and workmanship it is without a rival in the market. 6. It is a Brace and Suspender combined.

For sale by

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).
Uniform Retail Price $1 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

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(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

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A Large and Elegant Stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Fine Watches and Chains
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.

STAINED GLASS.

Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enamelled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 5 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sharpsburg Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,
SHARPSBURG, PA.

The Spring Term opens APRIL 9th. Attention will be paid to Normal Department. For further information, address M. E. SCHEIBNER, Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Japanese Silks,
New Brussels Silks.

Gray Mixed Poplins,
Gray Plaid Poplins,
Gray Striped Poplins,
Black and White Striped Poplins,
Black and White Striped Alpacas,
Black and White Striped Delaines.

DOLLY VARDENS.

New Dolly Varden Delaines,
New Dolly Varden Repps,
New Dolly Varden Chintzes,
New Dolly Varden Prints.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

At the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail,

AT

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165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

SILKS! SILKS!

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Full lines in the Best Makes, at the Very Lowest Prices.

COLORED SILKS,

In all the New Spring Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown, Scarlet, Green, Lavender, Pearl and Drab, suitable for Evening Dresses, Over-Skirts, Trimmings, &c.

Turquoise and Corded Satins,

In all Colors for Trimming.

New Spring Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY AT

RETAIL STORES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Macrum & Carlisle,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
OFFER
Decided Bargains
IN
WINTER GOODS
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear,
Fancy and Plain Hosiery,
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves,
Trimmed Felt Skirts,
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvass, by

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)

AND OFFER AN

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon, J. G. Stephenson.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES & SLIPPERS,
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. Schmertz & Co.

No. 31 FIFTH AVENUE.

LOOKING GLASSES

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1872.

Gold dull at 109⅝@109⅝. Loans from flat to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances nearly $21,000,000. Government bonds dull and steady. The stock market opened strong, with Erie the leading feature, opening at 52, and, under large orders for foreign account, advancing to 53⅝, without any reactions. There was great excitement and competition among the bidders, being so great that there was a difference of ⅛ per cent.; in the sales at 53⅝ the demand was apparently satisfied to that extent, being and the stock reacted to 54¾, but here the demand set in actively, and the price was run up with few reactions to 60, at which price it closed. The transactions for the day are enormous and will probably reach 200,000 shares. The advance in London was the main reason assigned for this sharp advance here to-day. Some private telegrams this afternoon quoted stock as high as 59 in London. Erie is very strong for delivery and it is stated that there are 100,000 shares in Erie office awaiting transfer for European account. The last cable quotation was 59¾. Next in point of interest was St. Paul, common and preferred, the former advanced 2¾ and the latter 5¢; Ohios, Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific Mail pretty active and higher; otherwise market dull but generally steady. Money easy at 6@7. Sterling steady and dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 115¼; 5-20s, 2, 111¾; '64, none; '65, 112⅝; new do., 110¾; 7, 112⅝; '68, 112⅝; 10-40s, 107⅝; currency, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95; Tennessee old, ; do. new, 67; Virginia new, 59; do. old, 54; orth Carolina old, 37; do. new, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 52½; Adams Express, 98; Wells Fargo, 70, 77; American Merchants Union do, 42¾; United States do, 73⅝; Pacific Mail, 62½; New York Central, 94½; Scrip, 90¾; Erie, 60; do preferred, 79½; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125; Reading, 114½; Michigan Central, 114¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern, 82½; do preferred, 94½; Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Fort Wayne, 97; Illinois Central, 127; do preferred, 87½; Wabash, 77½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; C. C. & C., 89; Huntington & Broad Top, 37; do preferred, 57; Panama, 135½; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union, 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new	112⅝
U. S. 10-40s	107⅝
U. S. 6s, currency	113
U. S. 5-20s, '67	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '68	112½
U. S. 7-30s	107⅝

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

As the grocery trade is attracting considerable attention just now, we devote considerable space in giving such facts and statistics, in regard to the situation, prepared with a good deal of care, and omit are usual extended report of the produce markets. Eggs are scarcely as firm as they were last week, in consequence mainly of the change in the weather, and quotations may be given at 24@25. Prime and choice Butter is scarce and in demand and is selling readily at 30@32 and medium to good may be quoted at 25@28. In flour and grain there are no new features worthy of notice—trade is dull. Concentrated Lye has declined from 96 to $5,25 ₱ case. Provisions unchanged. Hay is firmer with sales of baled at $24@26 and loose, from country wagons, $25@32. Seeds continue dull with a heavy supply of Timothy and Clover but prices are without change.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—Now that both houses of Congress have, by an unmistakeable expression, decided to place coffee and tea on the free list, when the final vote is taken on the tariff bill, the dealers breath free again, and already signs of an active trade are to be seen after three months of stagnation, such as has not been experienced by the oldest merchants in trade. While the inferior traders have not been buying since the first of the year, and consequently must hold very light stocks, the sea port importing cities have accumulated an unprecedentedly large supply, until there is now held in bond and on the way about 300,000 bags of Brazil coffee, with about 215,000 bags in stock and for sale at Rio. We condense some information, received, per last steamer from Kern, Hayn & Co.'s market report dated Rio de Janeiro, February 23, 1872, which will be of interest to the trade and general publlic; and from which, together with such other information as we are enabled to give our readers, will perhaps,be of services in making operations for the future. We may here remark that a downward market has been the general experience since the opening of the year, but, now that Congress has virtually decided the duty question, it is hopefully predicted and believed by the most intelligent dealers that a large demand for the spring trade will soon begin and an enhancement of values follow. The Rio reports (above noticed) are to the effect that the brokers (at Rio) had raised the quotations, partly, about 100 reis, but there were no sellers at the prices quoted—that shipments to Europe had been exceedingly small, two vessels having departed without taking any coffee—that holders utterly refuse to make any concessions, and as advices from the interior state that but very little coffee remains, it is to be feared that we will not see lower prices during the next time." This report goes on to state that a business of any importance would immediately be followed by higher demands from the dealers—that the receipts in the past fortnight have been 4,500 bags daily, but that the receipts during the end of January and beginning of February always show an increase upon those of December and beginning of January.

Total sales at Rio since 25th ultimo:

For the United States	22,700 bags
For Cape of Good Hope, etc	11,800 "
Total	34,500 "
Vessels sailed from 1st to 23d Feb	36,447 "

Comparative shipment of coffee in three months from Rio to the United States:

	1870.	1871.
November	142,233	150,668
December	216,558	81,413
	1871.	1872.
January	149,548	104,692
Total	508,319	336,765
Average	169,440	112,300

The stats of the market in view of these facts and figures may be summed up as follows:

Brazil coffee in first hands in this country in bond and on the way..300,000 bags
Stock at Rio..215,000 bags
Total..515,000 bags

or four months supply, estimating the monthly consumption at 125,000 bags. Assuming that we will get the whole of the 215,000 bags now at Rio (which is not likely) this will run us into the last of July, but will leave the market entirely bare of goods if the report, that no more coffee remains in the interior of Brazil, is verified. As none of the new crop will be received here before September or October advantage will be taken of this famine like position and prices rule exhorbitantly high. We would therefore advise our country friends to supply themselves without delay for the spring business. Rio coffee is, it is thought, by many of the trade, cheaper in bond to-day than it will be in a month hence. Java and other mild coffees in good demand at our quotations. We go into this too lengthy report of the coffee market because we desire to give our readers all the information we can obtain upon an article of every day purchase, and consumption, and because we were drawn into a dispute a few days ago by a contemporary who charged us with giving a wrong statement of facts in connection with the coffee and sugar markets. We think the statistics prove the correctness of our position and falsity of theirs. Sugar.—With large receipts the sugar market in the Atlantic cities has declined 3¢@ ₱ lb, for Cuba and Porto Rico while Demerara and New Orleans seem to hold their own—choice New Orleans is, in fact, stronger on account of light supply and good demand. The opinion prevails that no diminution in value will occur to New Orleans prime and choice sugars but that a strengthening of prices will obtain as the season progresses. Refined steady at 9¢ off. Rice—Carolina has advanced and the most desirable grades cannot be bought for less than 9½¢ in large lots in New York and Baltimore. Prices will likely reach 10c. Our Jobbers are well supplied and are selling at the cost of goods now laid down. Rangoon and Patna, in full sympathy with Carolina, have also taken an upward turn. Molasses.—New Orleans, the only kind offered for sale here, is selling at lower prices than it can now be replaced. The short crop of last year warrants us in the saying that the figures for prime and choice goods will be very high before next fall, as in all probability a demand will be made on this market from New York—the supply of New Orleans held there being only about 1,500 bbls, according to late reports. Syrups in good position and prices relatively low, making them safe goods to own.

—Since writing the above we are in receipt of later news from Rio under date of the 4th inst., as follows:

Rio, March 4th, 1872.
Purchases for 11 days..9,000 bags
Stock..216,000 "
Daily receipts..1,000 "
Average clearances, 3 months..81,000 "
Cost unchanged.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 25, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4	cars
P. Hartman, Chicago	1	car
Shumberg & Lobman, Chicago	3	cars
Moonshine & M., Chicago	1	car
Kraus & Son, Chicago	1	car
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1	car
M. Varner, Chicago	2	cars
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1	car
L. Keefer, Chicago	1	car
Orr & Williams, Chicago	1	car
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	1	car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2	cars
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	2	cars
Jacobs & Bro., Dayton	2	cars
N. C. Hollar, Mansfield	1	car
W. Brukhoff, Wooster	1	car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1	car
G. W. Hershey, Orrville	2	cars
J. Snavely, Orrville	2	cars
W. Wernz, Canton	2	cars
J. W. Unger, Canton	1	car
C. F. Lalblin, Canton	1	car
Matt. Houser, Alliance	1	car
J. Neely & Bro., Bellaire	2	cars
John Talbot, Bellaire	1	car
C. Shomaker, Bridgeport	1	car
Total	41	cars

CATTLE.

In addition to this 41 cars above reported, there were two cars brought over from the East Liberty Yards and about two loads driven in from the country, making in all 45 cars, or, counting 15 to the car, 810 head, about the same number there was last Monday. Of these, 22 cars were from Chicago, while the balance were mainly from Ohio: the average quality of the offerings was better than usual, the 22 cars from Chicago consisting entirely of good to prime butcher cattle, while a large proportion of the Ohio cattle were of good quality; so far as we could learn, there were but two straight loads of stockers, and perhaps but two loads of thin cows and bulls, leaving 40 cars of butcher cattle, which is a goood supply. While prices for the better grades ruled 20@25 cts ₱ cwt higher than last week, trade was slow, and drovers claimed, and we have no reason to doubt it, that cattle cost fully that much more than these on sale last Monday, and they had to realize the advance in order to get out.

Prime to extra butcher cattle sold at 7@7¼, with a few fancy at 7½@7¾; medium to good, 6¼@6¾; common to fair, 5½@6. There were but very few country buyers on hand to-day, and, in consequence, the demand for stock cattle was remarkably light; there were only about 150 on sale, and probably not over one-half of these were sold; quotations, however, may be fairly given at 4¼@5cts, according to condition.

There are a good many low grade fresh cows offering, and the demand for this kind is very light; good milch cows, however, are scarce and sell more readily, and that, too, at much better prices than the former. Quotations may be given at $70@80, according to quality and condition.

Keefer & Beyer sold one load from Chicago and one car from Ohio at 6@7¼.

T. Hartman, one load of fair to good butcher steers at 6¾@7 cts.

Jacob Lobman sold 30 head of fair to good butcher cattle—says that he lost $25 to $30.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report two loads from Chicago and two from Ohio, sold at 6¾@7¼.

M Varner reports two loads of common to prime butcher cattle at 5¼@7 cts.

Jacob Shamberg reports two loads of butcher cattle at 6@7—did not expect to get his money back.

M Kraus sold two loads of butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾ cts.

Wm Moonshine, 19 head of butcher cattle at 6@7 cts.

W C Hollar sold 11 head of Ohio steers at 5¼@6¼.

Jacob Needy sold two loads of Ohio steers at 6¾@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads of common to prime butcher cattle at 5@7—5 fancy, to Sulzner, at 7¾ cts.

Jas Hanlin sold 10 head of prime Washington Co. steers at 6½@6¾; one heifer at 6¾.

Orr & Williams sold 18 head of good butcher steers, from Chicago, at 6¼@7¼.

S Marks & Bro. report 62 head of good to prime butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 20 head of Ohio steers, for W Wernz, at 6¾@7 cts; 24 head for another party, small cattle, at 5¼@6¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold one load of good still bulls, averaging about 1,300 lbs, at 5¼@6; one load of good to prime stillers, 6¼@7¼; one load of Cherokees left over.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold two loads of good to prime butcher stock at 6@7 cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 11 at 5,40@6,37.

Holmes & Hunter, two loads of stockers—unsold.

S Trauman sold 20 head of good 1,450 ℔ steers, for C Shomaker, at 6½@7 cts; also, one car for C F Laiblin and one car on his own account, all within the range of 5@7 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep was again light footing up about 350, and included in these were several bunches of fancy, which, as might be expected, brought fancy prices. One lot of 50 head (20 of which are reported as averaging 175 ℔s.) brought 11 cts; and there were some others, not quite so good, that sold at 9¼@10¾. Good to prime may be quoted at 8¼@9 cts, and common at 7@7¾.

J F Schooley sold 23 fine wool averaging about 86 ℔s to Moss at $7,40 ₱ head and 18 to Richardson, same kind, at $7,50.

Neeley & Fairley sold 80 head of mixed Armstrong Co. sheep at from 83 to 87 ₱ head.

Jacob Lammil sold seven head of fancy Butler Co. sheep averaging about 175 ℔s to Sulzner at $20,12 ₱ head.

J W Unger sold 15 fairish Ohio sheep averaging about 75 ℔s at 7¼.

J Keefer sold 20 head of extra averaging 122½ ℔s to J F Beisteine at 10 cts; 13 averaging 95 ℔s to Adam Eckert at 9 cts; 14 averaging about 85 ℔s at 8¾.

Flinner & Sheltemanile sold 50 head of extra to fancy sheep, weighing from 140 to 150 ℔s at 9½@10½ cts.

Henry Nagle sold 18 common to medium sheep at 6@7¼@ ₱ head.

Shomaker & Co. wholesaled 50 averaging 90 ℔s to J W Stuart at $8,35.

Carr & McAllister sold 50 head of fancy Ohio fine wool sheep for Houser & Wernz, to Peter Fahrey, at 11 cts.

HOGS.

The supply was apparently a little larger today and trade was reported rather dull; however, there was no change to note in prices, and we continue to quote, in a rstail way, at 5¼@6¾ gross, according to quality.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Lewis, O & P, ore	1	Lewis, B & D, metal	1
J. A. Caughey, met.	1	Smick & Co., metal	3
Wm. Smith, metal	2	Zug & Co., metal	3
Paul, J & Co., metal	6	Coleman, R & Co., m	3
Brown & Co., metal	1		
Total			33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff, B & Co., ore	2	Lewis, O & P, ore	1
Isabella Furn Co ore	9	Graff, B & Co., met.	4
Pitts Bolt Co, ore	1	Lucy Furnace, ore	2
Hussey, W & Co., ore	2	McKnight, P & Co.	4
Reese, G & Co., met.	3	Shoenberger B& Co	11
Zug & Co., ore	3	Kloman, C & Co ore	3
Total			49

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. A. Caughey, met.	5	Mackentosh, H & Co	
J. Moorhead, metal	1		
Total			

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Marshall & Co m.	1	McKnight & Co., m.	3
Jones & L, metal	2		
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Wood Son & Co. o	1	J. A. Caughey, ore	1
Total			2

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white Michigan $1,67; amber Michigan $1,57½@1,57¾c; No 2 red $1,54. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull; Michigan 39c. Clover seed $5.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

There was a better feeling in the refined market and bids were on the market at an advance over Saturday's quotations; spot or March, 21¾; buyer first and last half of April, together, 22; last half alone would bring 22¼. Crude—at Parker—nominal at $3,38@3,40; sales at Armstrong Run at $3,25.

It is hoped that the troubles in the oil regions, existing between the producers on the one hand and the so-called "South Improvement Company" on the other, will soon be adjusted, and, if so, a speedy revival in business may be looked for. Trade has been almost dead in this market since the 1st of the year.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Sherman O W, account W Stewart	222
Vesta O W account T P Miller	134
Riverside O W account Porterfield & T	80
Pitts Acid Works, 1 car	83
Total	539

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March 23.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.
Total..250 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co., 99 bbls ref oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.
A. D. Miller, 204 bbls ref.. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.
Total..303 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 25.—2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; account 93¼@93⅝. Five-Twenties of '62, 92¼; do '65, 93⅛; do '67, 93¾. Ten-Forties, 89¾.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 58f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11d. Wheat: red winter 11s 8d. Flour 26s@27s. Corn 28s 9d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton in limited request; middling upland 22⅝c. Flour heavy and higher; western and State $6,15@6,50; common to good extra $6,60@6,90; good to choice $6,95@7,55; white wheat extra $7,55@7,65; St. Louis $6,90@9,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 89½c. Wheat heavy and lower; spring No. 1 $1,57@1,60; No. 2 $1,51@1,55; amber winter $1,65@1,70; amber $1,72@1,74; white $1,73@1,80. Rye quiet; western 90c. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; new western mixed afloat 70½c. Oats active and firmer; western in store and afloat 54½@56c; Ohio 59½@60c. Beef quiet. Pork 25@26c. Hay quiet; shipping $1,10@1,45; retail lots $1,70. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c; Havana 8¾@9¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 66c. Rice dull; request at 9¼@9¾c. Petroleum: crude 12¾c; refined 22½c@ 22¾c. Turpentine firm at 66@70c. Pork easier and more active; new mess $15,08; July 15,30. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Lard easier, with No 1 to prime steam held at 8¾@9c; kettle 9¼c; June 9¾c; July 9½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Total beeves 7,670, against 6,280 one week ago; one sale to-day of 13 cars at Communipaw: 88 at Cne Hundredth st., and 12 at Weehawken, making 113 cars, or 600 more than last Monday; market dragged a little, owing to ¼ to ½c advance asked, and obtained on fat lots; thin droves just a shade stronger; prime to choice brought 13@14c, and went quick; medium sold fair at 12@12½c; thin 11c; average 12@12¼c; there were few lots of stillers and several droves of oxen; 3 cars Ohio still fed Texans, 7¼ cwt, sold at 11½c; a car rough 1,400 lbs, bulls 5c, and a car fat 11 cwt. 5¼c; 2 cars choice 9¾ cwt, Ohio steers sold at 11½c; 2 cars Illinois 7 cwt. 12½@13c; 3 cars good 6½ cwt Texans, $75. Sheep to-day, 8,400, making a total of 14,800 for the week, or 5,100 less than last week; prices rather stronger for choice lots; a car 120 lbs. State sold at 10½c; with a car of the poorest 77 lbs. Michigan at 8½c; a car 86 lbs. Ohio 6¼c; a car 128 lbs. 10½c. Hogs to-day 8,900, and for the week 27,100, against 28,100 the previous week. Trade dull; lbs worth 6¼c; city dressed, 5½@6½c; and western dressed 5½@6¾. They are nearly done, only 700 arriving last.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Beeves dull; sales 2,650 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $7,75@8,75; fair to good 6½@7; common to poor 5@5,50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 1,000 at 7½@ per lb. Hogs lower; sales 1,000 at $6,75@7,75 per cwt.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour dull; superfine $6,25; double $7,25; treble $8. Corn declined; mixed 75c; white 80c. Oats dull and lower at 59c. Bran $1,50. Hay scarce at $12. Pork dull at $15,37½@15,50. Bacon quiet at 5½@7¾c@8c. Hams: sugar cured 12½@13c; canvassed 13c; ribbe 9½c; keg 10¾@10¾c. Sugar quiet; inferior 5¾c; good to common 8¾c; good fair to fully fair 9¼@9½c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet; common fermenting 42½; fair fermenting 45c; fair rebolled 52c; prime 53c. Whisky quiet at 86@90c. Coffee in fair demand; fair 19@19¾c; good 19¾@20c; prime 20¾c. Cotton quiet; sales 4,600 bales good ordinary at 20¾c; low middling 20¾c; middling 21¾c; receipts 4,270 bales; exports to Continent 6,679; Revel 1,170; New York 534; stock 1,621,153.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The dry goods market is moderately active and firm at 14¼@15c for the best makes of heavy brown cottons; 22@ 22½c for bleached New York muslins; 21c for Wamsutta do.; 11½@12c for best printed calicoes; 15c for Pacific Mills lawns; 16¼c for do. Organdies; 14c for Manchester lawns; 13¾c for Lonsdale cambrics; 19c for Spragues; 17½c for Merrimac do.; 21c for Oriental do.; 15c for brown Amoskeag jeans; 16½c for Kearsage and Pepperell bleached do.; 60c for best worsted; 50c for yard dress braids, and 80@90c for best alpaca do.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family $7,00@7,80. Wheat dull, but unchanged; red $1,50@1,75. Corn dull and drooping; 47@46c. Rye firm; 90@92c. Oats steady; 38@42c. Clover seed unsettled; $8,00@8,50. Mess pork firm; $12,00 asked. $11,75@12,87 offered. Lard quiet and unchanged; 8¾@8¾c asked. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5c; sides 5¾@6@6¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 6¾@7¼c; no sales. Hogs quiet; $4,50@4,80; receipts 1,300. Whisky advanced; 85c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Tobacco: sales 74 hhds at unchanged prices. Bagging quiet and firm; medium to heavy 17@17¾c. Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7,50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn: sales at 60@61c. Oats 55c. Barley 75@ 80c. Rye 84@90c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork jobbing inquiry. Bacon: shoulders 5¼@5½c; sides clear rib 7c; clear 7@7¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¼@4½c; sides clear rib 6c; clear 6¼c. Mess pork inactive; $12,25. Lard 9@ 9¾c. Whisky quiet; 85c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour: extra spring quiet at $6,50@7,00. Wheat: No 2 spring active at $1,19¾ cash; $1,20¾ April. Corn: No 2 mixed steady at 37¾c cash and April. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye: No 2 stronger at 70c. Barley: No 2 neglected and nominal. Mess pork steady at $11,00@11,70 for cash and April. Lard very quiet at $8,25. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Hams in pickle 6¾@ 8¾c. Highwines inactive and firm at 84½c. Hogs $4,25@4,70.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced: Pennsylvania at $1,80.' Corn active; white southern and yellow 64c. Oats quiet; western 46@50c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. 600 more than last Monday; market dragged a little, owing to ¼ to ½c advance asked, and obtained on fat lots; thin droves just a shade stronger; prime to choice brought 13@14c, and went quick; medium sold fair at 12@12½c; thin 11c; average 12@12¼c; there were few lots of stillers and several droves of oxen; 3 cars Ohio still fed Texans, 7¼ cwt, sold at 11½c; a car rough 1,400 lbs, bulls 5c, and a car fat 11 cwt. 5¼c; 2 cars choice 9¾ cwt, Ohio steers sold at 11½c; 2 cars Illinois 7 cwt. 12½@13c; 3 cars good 6½ cwt Texans, $75. Sheep to-day, 8,400, making a total of 14,800 for the week, or 5,100 less than last week; prices rather stronger for choice lots; a car 120 lbs. State sold at 10½c; with a car of the poorest 77 lbs. Michigan at 8½c; a car 86 lbs. Ohio 6¼c; a car 128 lbs. 10½c. Hogs to-day 8,900, and for the week 27,100, against 28,100 the previous week. Trade dull; lbs worth 6¼c; city dressed, 5½@6½c; and western dressed 5½@6¾. They are nearly done, only 700 arriving last.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour firm; superfine $5,25@5,75; extra family Minnesota $7,37@7,62; amber western $7,50@8,25. Wheat steady; red $1,70@1,73; amber $1,75. Rye firm at 87c. Corn firm; yellow 66c; mixed western 66@67c. Oats active; white 55c. Mess pork dull at $13,00@13,25. Lard 9c. Whisky 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Wheat quiet and stronger; No. 1 red winter was held at $1,63 with $1,62 bid; No. 2 held at $1,51; $1,50 bid. Corn firm at 52c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced 1c; 43c. Petroleum: refined quiet and steady at 21c in car lots, and 22@22½c in trade lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat unsettled: No. 1 $1,28; No. 2 $1,42¾. Oats steady; No. 2 31¾c. Corn: full prices asked but no demand; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Rye dull and declined: No. 1 57½c. Barley firm; No. 2 58c. Mess pork firm at $11,75@12.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1,66; No. 1 white $1,60¼@1,61; amber $1,55. Corn firm; No. 1 19½c. Oats firm; 40c for State. Clover seed $5@5,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 25.—50 bxs soap, T C Jenkins & Bro; 30 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 40 bxs flasks, S D Strawsbury & Co; 50 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 15 e stoves, S Musgrave; 12 tubs butter, Woodworth & Davidson; 128 steel skeins, 123 pcs carriage work, Thos Hare & Bro; 28 bbls pearls, Bakewell, P & Co; 11 bdls s hides, J Myer & Son; 100 bbls meal, Shomaker & Co; 10 bxs leaf tobacco, A Shaub; 100 bxs flasks, M W Sackett; 1 car brick, S M Kier; 50 whisky bbls, J S Finch & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car oats, Houck McCague; 1 car wheels, Jones & L; 1 car staves, C A Warincastle; 1 car shingles, Mellon & Bro; 50 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 cars clay, Pitts Bolt Co; 15 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 1 car staves, H Sherman; 1 do do, F Koeber; 2 do do, J P Wood; 2 cars iron ore, J Wood, Son & Co; 7 bbls potatoes, 2 do apples, J O'Brien; 7 bbls eggs, 3 bbls poultry, 10 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 bxs candles, Dilworth Bros; 7 pkgs produ H Graff & Co; 5 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 26 pkgs produce, Loh & Cooley; 10 sks timothy seed, Courtney, Gorden, Campbell & Co; 50 do rags, House, H & Co; 3 cars limestone, Graff, B & Co; 17 sks rags, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 g hides, J Hammett & Son; 55 g hides, James Callery & Co; 1 car potatoes, J E Pettibone; 1 car apples, Woodworth & Ir; 50 tes grease, F Selby & Co; 1 car iron, McKnight & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Mc Cullough & Co; 300 pigs lead, Excelsior Glass Co; 50 bbls oil, W C Vanhine; 50 tes lard, E H Myers & Co; 2 cars scrap iron, A G Schetter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 25.—73 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 150 bbls apples, Wood worth & D; 1 bx mdse, Grice & Dickens; 2 b cases, Hamilton, L & Co; 2 bxs mdse, W W Moreland; 1 bx and 5 bbls h ware, Thos Hare & Bro; 1 keg h ware, Scobia, Reed & Smith; 24 bxs yeast, W Haslage & Co; 50 bxs d cheese, Gurts & R; 2 cases oil cloth, A McClintock & Co; 3 bxs h ware, Beilstein & Straub; 1 pkgs axes, Workman & Davis; 1 bx boots, J Woodwell & Co; 10 bxs starch, J Dunlevy & Bro; 30 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 3 bxs sythes, Whitmore, Wolf, D & Co; 4 bxs wood in shape, T B Young & Co; 9 cases 1 cheese, J Daub; 16 bales hops, J White Jr.; 1 bx h ware, McNish & Butler; 2 cases shoes, E H Yeager; 2 cars metal, Jones & Laughlin; 2 cases machinery, Totten & Co; 1 do do, McIntosh, H & Co; 1 car of 15 guns, Chas Knap; 43 cars coal, Kier & Foster; 16 bars steel, Hussey, Wells & Co; 28 sks rags, Jas Honocks; 1 car clay, Erskine & Co; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, J Marshall & Son; 1 car cinders, Zug & Co; 2 bbls meat, James O'Brien; 1 car clay, 6 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 1 do brick, J Painter & Sons; 1 do ds, Wm Clark; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gisal; 5 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl d apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 bdl collars, Thos Hare; 2 bed hides, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 bbl rags, Knox & Orr; 48 sks do, McCullough, S & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 23.—Superior I Co, 1 cars i stone; J M Hemphill, 3 do staves, 2 do heading; Penna Salt Mfg Co, 4 do staves, 2 do heading; S M Cummings, 1 do lumber; H Cordier, 4 do staves; Allegheny Gas Works, 1 car e coal; J R Shinn, 1 do lime; Johnson & Co, 1 do do; Stevenson & C, 16 stoves, 16 ash pits, 1 bdl scrapers; G Ober, 202 sks oats and barley; Johnston & McF, 1 car e corn; J O & E B Beaudelot, 1 do shingles; Adams & Knox, 1 do oats; Clark, W & Co, 207 bgs oats, 1 do e corn; R Knox & Son, 294 bgs oats, 1 do middlings; G Stewart, 2 cars e corn, 148 sks e corn, 100 bbls flour; W & J Smith & Bro, 16 bxs b powder; J Lautner, 2 bdls hoes; Ahl & Co, 1 kg sledges, 1 bx do, 1 do pickles; A Ortleib & Co, 25 bdls chairs; Smith & Co, 14 cent ale bbls, 7 do hf do; R & W Jenkinson, 27 pails Richard Bro, 1 car lumber; Lewis, O & P, 1 do brick; C H Morledge, 6 bbls onions, 1 basket butter; S Moon, 3 bbls p barley, 1 kg do, 2 bbls o meal, 1 do farina; J Lockhart, 1 bbl oat meal; Chas Hutchinson, 35 do do; Preston.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 25.—739 kgs powder, Arthur Kirk; 19 kgs s iron, 8 bbls do, W H Stone; 36 bdls hacking, W J Beckert; 1 car staves and heading J P Wood; 585 bdls green hides, J Hammett & Son; 1 car lumber, Kohne & Myer; 1 do do, Lorenze & W; 1 do do, G A Mundorff; 12 bbls e oil, H T A Stewart; 210 sks e corn, McBane & A; 20 bbls apples, 1 do cider, J O'Brien; 50 sks wheat, 42 do do, J Rose; 158 do e corn, J Graham; 1 do do, W Welsh; 45 do oats, Potter & S; 38 do e corn, Keil & R; 113 packing bbls, Lewis, O & P; 10 tons p iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car oats, Hill & Best; 92 oil bbls, B D Moore; 128 sacks car corn, Courtney, G C & Co; 10 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car clay, J B Lyon; 2 do brick, Carnagie, K & Co; 33 bdls bows, T Hare & Bro.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 25.—*Through.*—3 bbls molasses, J Kenmure; 50 bbls flour, Bell, Gorman; 15 bales jaconica, E Hyde & Son; 11 pkgs mdse, C Grassell; 7 rolls carpet, T Lubig; 3 bxs tea, W Davidson; 4 bbls molasses, 3 do sugar, 4 hhds do, 5 bgs coffee, W Ralston; 2 rolls carpet, Welty & Bro; 4 pkgs drugs, L S White & Co; 3 do shoes, M Verner.

Local.—1 car 1 posts, Anshutz & Son; 1 do lumber, Reed & Bro; 1 car scrap iron, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 do lumber, John Nanz; 19 bbls flour, J A Renshaw; 70 sheep, W B Neeley; 117 bbls wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 bgs d apples, D J Wilson; 1 bbl eggs, J S Clarke.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI A

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who lectures in Library Hall on Tuesday evening next, is one of the most eloquent men in the country, he is the champion of the conflict in Cincinnati to retain the Bible in the schools. Those who take an interest in this question which is exciting the whole country and is fast becoming the question of the hour, and who wish to hear the question thoroughly and eloquently handled, will get a treat on Tuesday evening.

For Recorder.

Mr. Augustus Beckert, a brave and patriotic soldier, who left a leg on the battle field of his country, asks an election to the office of County Recorder. He is in every way worthy and competent, and if elected will fill the position to the satisfaction of all. His card appears in our paper.

Found Drowned.

About noon on Sunday several inmates of the County Home, situated near Woodside, discovered the body of an unknown man lying in Chartiers Creek, within the limits of the poor farm. Squire Holland held an inquest on the remains, which were not identified. Deceased appears to have been a young man about twenty years of age, had fair hair cut short, was dressed in working clothes, and wore hob-nail shoes. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Cutting Affray.

Last night between ten and eleven o'clock a dispatch was received at the Central alarm office from the Twelfth Ward Station house, stating that about nine o'clock a serious cutting affray occurred on the hill near the house of Twenty-ninth street, in which John Hughes was severely cut by Robert Holmes. It was reported that the injured man had a gash over the left eye, extending upward about four inches. No arrests were made. The Doctor says he will recover.

Convicts From Beaver County.

The Sheriff of Beaver County yesterday arrived in Allegheny with three convicts for the Penitentiary. The prisoners were recently convicted in the Criminal Court of that county, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for various terms. James Harn, the most notable of the prisoners, was tried a short time since for the murder of young Grant, at New Brighton, was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. George Burke was the second, and stands convicted of burglary, for which he will have to serve a term of three years. The third, W. P. Roberts, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, and has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

War Department—Signal Service U. S. Army.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 25th, 1872, 4.23 P. M.

STATIONS.	RISE. Feet.	In's.	FALL. Feet.	In
Cairo	0	0	7	
Cincinnati	0	0	17	
Louisville	0	0	6	
Memphis	0	0	0	0
Nashville	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1
Shreveport	0	9	0	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0
Vicksburg	0	0	0	12

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 24th, 1872; by order of the Board of Health. J. Guy McCandless, M. D.

Bronchitis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; diphtheria, 1; diarrhoea, 1; disease of the liver, 3; dropsy of the brain, 1; inflammation of the brain and lungs, 1; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 7; do typhoid, 1; marasmus, 1; parturition, 1; premature birth, 1; scrofula, 1; small pox, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15 0; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 3, from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50 4; from 50 to 60, 2.

Males, 22, females 14; white, 32, colored, 4; total, 36.

Yale College—Election of Fellows.

The Corporation of Yale College makes the following announcement:

"All graduates of Yale College qualified to vote at the election of Fellows at the commencement, are invited to send, over their signatures, to the undersigned before before May 1st, the names of six persons whom they desire to nominate for the office of Fellow. The names of all candidates thus nominated by more than twenty-five electors, will be subsequently announced.

"By the legislative act, 'All persons who have been for five years graduated as Bachelors in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree in Yale College, whether honorary or in course,' may vote and may be voted for in the coming election.

"By order of the Corporation,

"FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, Secretary."

Butchers Meat.

A number of our best livers have made the discovery of a shop conducted by Mr. Christian Sulzner at No. 193 Smithfield street, opposite the Methodist Church where the very best qualities of beef, mutton, veal, pork, hams, breakfast bacon, fresh and smoked sausages, French sausages of extra quality, lard &c., are always kept, where at any time a roast or steak or cutlet fit for the table of a king can be got. We desire to make the real merits of Mr. Sulzner's shop to be more generally known, and especially that he has provided some show beef and mutton for Easter times. The large number of gentlemen who go out on Saturday trains on the Pennsylvania road to their rural homes will find Mr. Sulzner's shop conveniently located on their way to the depot, and may have perfect confidence that he will at all times supply them with as good meat of all kinds as can be found in any of the markets.

Alleged Delinquencies of a Police Officer.

Mention has heretofore been made of the fact that officer Johnston Poland, a special policeman in Allegheny, had gotten into trouble through the irregularities in his account. Yesterday the matter assumed a definite shape by the filing of a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas in which George Stephenson, tax collector of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, desired the Court to proceed against Johnston Poland, Thomas M. Bell and P. Fatherstane. Stephenson in this affidavit set forth that he had given Johnston warrants to collect $197.70 taxes from P. S. Thompson & Co., and $57.90 from J. M. Irwin, that he made the collections but did not return all the money—leaving him short by a balance of $85. And further he had obtained $200 by an examination and sale of taxes, which amount he never returned to the collector.

Failing to get the accounts squared by Johnston, the collector appealed to his bondsmen, but obtained no better satisfaction, when as a last resort he appealed to Court.

The bill was filed and a hearing of the case was fixed for next Saturday. The bond signed by the defendants for Johnston amounts to $2,000.

Resolutions of Respect.

At the meeting of the officers of the 139th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, held Saturday afternoon in reference to the death of Captain Sample, Judge Collier presiding, and W. P. Herbert, acting as Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, our beloved comrade, John C. Sample, late Captain of Company "I" of the 139th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been taken from his family and friends in the very vigor of his manhood, and in the midst of a successful social and business career; and

WHEREAS, We, his comrades, knowing him intimately, and feeling the loss of his untimely death keenly, deem it our duty to bear testimony to his many virtues; therefore,

Resolved, That we record our hearty testimony to the soldierly qualities of our deceased comrade, which not only endeared him to his brother officers, but to the men he so ably commanded.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a brave comrade, society a Christian gentleman, and his family an affectionate son, husband and brother.

Resolved, That to his family we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of the city, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our late comrade.

Women's Curistian Association.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. F. R. Brunot for a pamphlet copy of the fourth annual report of the above association. It contains a list of the officers and managers, a minute of the anniversary proceedings, the constitution, by-laws and general report of the association; also, reports of the "Bible Reader," "Home for Destitute Women," "Home for Aged Protestant Women," "The Boarding Home for Young Women," "The Sheltering Arms," and the "Women's Union Missionary Society," with the act of incorporation of the W. C. A. We suppose this pamphlet will be extensively circulated, and hope it will be generally and studiously read, that the knowledge of what is contemplated and what is actually accomplished by the excellent women who are administrating its affairs. In this connection, especially the reports of Miss Smith, the Secretary of the home for destitute women; of Mrs. Thurston, Secretary of the Aged Womens Home; of Mrs. McFadden, Secretary of the Boarding Home for Young Working Women; of Miss Hervey, Treasurer of the Womens Union Missionary Society, and the report of The Sheltering Arms, written by some one too modest to sign it—but not the less interesting on that account. All these should be read and pondered and each reader should, and if possed of humane and christian sensibilities, will, be constrained to acknowledge that the Womens Christian Association is most truly doing a genuine work of charity; that every right thinking and benevolent person should determine to aid and uphold, and in his heart thank the company of zealous ladies for their unselfish labors for the rescue of the wayward and lost and borns for the relief of the suffering poor. Don't pass these reports by as is too often done, but read them and do what your heart will prompt you to do for such a cause. There is a higher and nobler pleasure in this sort of literature and this kind of work than in the wishy-washy novels that are so much more in favor, or the pernicious and costly luxuries, so-called, in which too many indulge.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—An Afternoon Among the City Legislators—Reports from the Various Departments—Prospective Removal to their New Quarters—A Little Touch of "Equalization" Again—Who Did the Talking at Harrisburg—The Tripartite Bridge and the Coal Men—Election of City Engineer Postponed—Protest Against the Erection of the Wooden Bridge Over the Monongahela—The "Officers' Salary" Question Again Quashed—The Retrenchment Committee at Work—An Official Removed.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, March 25th, 1872, at their Chambers in City Hall.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at eighteen minutes past two o'clock, by President Gross, when the following members answered to the roll call: Messrs. Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chistlett, Chambers, Chalmers, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Shipton, Smith, Walnwright, Wilson, Zern, and President Gross.

The President called for petitions, resolutions, &c., as the first business in order.

REGULAR ORDER SUSPENDED.

Mr. PEARSON wanted to know if it would not be advisable to commence at the other end of the line, for once. There were reports from Committees which had not been presented for several meetings, because Councils had adjourned as soon as they got through the regular order of business in calling the wards, before the reports of Committees could be reached.

Mr. JONES said he had a report from the Road Committee dating back to January and never had had an opportunity to present it.

Mr. PEARSON moved that the regular order of business be suspended so as to permit the introduction of reports from standing committees as the first business in order. Carried.

COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Finance Committee, presented a communication from the Controller in reference to certain petitions for reduction of business tax. The papers were referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. CHALMERS, from the Committee on Gas, recommending the election of lamps as follows:

Two lamps and change of location of one lamp on Bedford avenue between Cassait street and upper water basin. One corner of Bedford avenue and Summitt street, and one corner of Pleasant alley and Bedford avenue, by the East End Gas Company. One corner of Market and Elinor streets. One on Margaret street opposite Public School House.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Committee on Roads for the month of January, showing expenditures for the month of January, as $2756 49. Report received and filled.

Also, report of the same committee for February, showing expenditures, $5,574.49 including in contracts to pay roll, accompanied by ordinances which were disposed of as follows: Ordinance for opening of Sylvan avenue from Mars street to Four Mile Run Road; rules suspended and ordinance read three times and passed; ordinance for opening and grading Broad street to a width of forty-five feet from Negley avenue to Frankstown road. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally. Also report of viewers for damages for grading of Wiebbidle street.

Mr. R. H. SMITH moved to refer back to the viewers for correction. So referred.

Also report of viewers on opening of Roup street from Wiebbidle avenue. Laid over temporarily by request of Mr. Burgwin.

Also, report of the viewers on grading of Penn avenue from Butler to Forty-fifth streets. Also laid over by request of Mr. Burgwin.

RELIEVING PENN AVENUE.

MR. R. H. SMITH, by permission, presented the report of the special committee appointed for the purpose of devising means to relieve Penn avenue of some of its travel. The report was as follows:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee to whom was referred the resolution directing the devising of some plan whereby Penn avenue might be relieved of part of its immense travel, would after careful consideration of the subject, report the following as the best plan for accomplishing that end, to wit:

First, The passage of an ordinance for the opening of Smallman street, from Eleventh street to the United States Arsenal, to a uniform width of (60) sixty feet.

Second, The passage of a resolution directing the Board of Viewers of Street Improvements to inquire and report to Councils whether the repaving of Penn avenue from Water street to the Depot of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company, and of both sides of roadway—from outer rail of tracks to curb line—from thence to Butler street, with wood pavement and straight gutter, is of local or general benefit or partly local, and designate the district benefitted; and upon their report to pass an ordinance therefor.

Third, The speedy opening of Liberty avenue.

Fourth, The strict enforcement of the provisions of the City Code, "Section 37" of "Title, Streets," at least on Penn avenue.

Your Committee transmit herewith for your favorable consideration the following papers viz: Ordinance for opening Smallman street, resolution referring to Board of Viewers, for reports, the repaving of Penn avenue, and a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce on Penn avenue the provisions of City Code, Title, "Streets," Section 37. Respectfully Submitted,

R. H. SMITH,
J. J. WAINWRIGHT,
LEONARD S. JOHNS,
R. WATSON,
L. F. ARENSBERG.

After reading the report, which was received, Mr. SMITH moved the following ordinance for the widening of Smallman street:

An ordinance for the widening of Smallman street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That* the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Smallman street to a width of sixty feet, taking feet from each side, from Eleventh street to the United States Arsenal. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

MR. RIDDELL thought that a matter of such general importance should, before action was taken, come before the people that they might thoroughly understand it. He moved, therefore, that the report of the committee, with the proposed legislation, be published once in the official papers.

The motion was carried in reference to the report and ordinance as given above.

Mr. SMITH said the Committee had no desire to rush the matter through but preferred to have the people thoroughly understand it. He therefore withdrew the other papers until the next meeting of Councils.

THE "MORAL" SCHOOL.

Mr. PEARSON.—I would like to have permission to present the report of the Special Committee on the application of Mr. Pittock for a room for the establishment of a "Moral Sunday School," (Laughter.)

No objection being made the report was read. The Committee reported adversely to granting the use of City Hall, for that purpose, as it often rented for several weeks at a time to parties who held fairs, &c., in it leaving their goods there over Sunday. The committee, however, recommended the granting of the use of the Select Council chambers for the purpose, after Councils had removed to their new quarters, and reported a resolution to that effect.

Report received and resolution adopted.

The regular order of business was then resumed.

PETITIONS ETC.

Mr. MCCUNE presented a petition for flagstone crossing at Liberty and Ninth streets. Referred to that Committee with power to act.

Mr. NEELY petition for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Magee, and also on Locust and Van Braam streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. CHALMERS, petition from Tate, Munden & Tate, for privilege to put up wooden supports to floors of their building, 313 Liberty street. Petition received and ordinance, granting the privilege asked, passed.

Mr. MCCARTHY, petition for water pipe on Porter street, Eleventh ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for covering of sewer on Colwell street, Fourteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Boquet street. Referred to Water Commission

Mr. PEARSON, petition in relation to opening of Charlotte street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SMITH, petition for water pipe on Juniper street. Referred to Water Commission.

Also petition for opening of Liberty avenue from Thirty-second to Center streets. Received and filed. Also ordinance for opening the same in accordance with the petition. Rules suspended and ordinance read three times and passed.

OPENING OF CITY HALL.

Also, resolution for appointment of a committee of three from Select and five from Common Council, in conjunction with the Presidents of each branch, to make arrangements for the formal opening of City Hall.

Mr. SHIPTON.—I want to know if that means that we are to have a grand jollification, oysters and champagne. (Laughter.) If so, I'll vote against it. I think we need only take quiet possession. I don't see any need for the Committee; let us go in quietly.

President.—The Committee can so recommend.

Mr. BURGWYN moved to amend by increasing the number from Select Council to four. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted and Messrs. Smith, Shipton, McCune and Asdale appointed by the President. C. C., concurred and appointed Messrs. Arthurs, Gazzam and Johns.

HARRISBURG TACTICS REVIEWED.

Mr. AIKEN presented the following:

WHEREAS, A member of Select Council recently asserted, when in Harrisburg advocating the enactment of the Equalization bill, that some of the members of Pittsburgh Councils who are property-holders held tax receipts for their amounts of taxes for which they never paid one cent into the treasury, therefore,

Resolved, That the Retrenchment and Reform Committee be and are hereby instructed to investigate said charge, and power is hereby granted to said committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BURGWIN wanted some information before voting on that resolution. Had there been such a statement made by a member of Councils? If so, he was in favor of the resolution, but he desired some absolute information that the assertion had been made before favoring the resolution.

Mr. PEARSON also desired information. The resolution was somewhat too general in its character. He (the speaker) had been at Harrisburg last week, and many other members of Council also had been there. The gentleman himself (Mr. Aiken) also had been there, and perhaps he referred to himself. (Laughter.) He thought they needed more light before passing the resolution.

Mr. AIKEN explained that Mr. Taylor, one of our representatives at Harrisburg, had told him that such a statement had been made to him (Taylor) at Harrisburgh by Mr. McCarthy, of the Eleventh ward.

Mr. MCCUNE hoped the resolution would not be passed as the gentleman referred to was absent from the room.

Mr. HERRON.—Perhaps it was convenient for the gentleman to be absent at this time—

President Gross.—No personalities will be allowed.

Mr. HERRON.—However, I think the gentleman could withdraw the resolution for the present.

Mr. AIKEN.—I'll withdraw it with the understanding that I can call it up again if the gentleman does come in.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a petition for board walk on Spring street. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, resolution for erection of gas lamp on Larimer avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

In the meantime word had been conveyed to Mr. McCarthy who was in Common Council, of the use made of his name, and he now stepped up and took his seat with a refreshing air of conscious innocence about to triumph—whereat the spectators in the lobby became greatly excited.

Mr. AIKEN.—As the gentleman is now present, I call up my resolution and ask that it be read.

President Gross complied with the request.

Mr. MCCARTHY (rising with dignity and smiling benignly upon all his colleagues.) Mr. President I'm exceedingly anxious to know who that member is. If there is a member of this Council who has not paid his tax, I'm in favor of going for him. (Laughter.) I understand that my name has been used in connection with this matter. If any gentleman asserts on the floor that I ever made such a statement, he simply—made a mistake. I never did, and I would just like to know who the member is.

Mr. AIKEN.—I'll state again what I said before. I said that Mr. Taylor told me that Mr. McCarthy had made the statement to him in Harrisburg.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I have only to say, then, that I never made any such statement to Mr. Taylor. And I think the gentleman is mistaken when he says that Mr. Tayor told him I did. He may have said that such a statement was made in my presence. I know such a statement was made, but what I thought was good authority, but I never made it, nor vouched for it in any way.

Mr. PEARSON.—Then Mr. President I think that when a charge is made against a member, of this body and he so refutes it, publicly, it is due to him that we lay the matter on the table.

Mr. LITTELL, thought it was due to Councils that they have the matter investigated. When such a charge was made even in the presence of a member it should be investigated. The gentleman stated that it had been made and what he considered good authority. Therefore it ought to be investigated.

Mr. CHISLETT was of the same opinion. Were he in the place of Mr. McCarthy he would insist upon the investigation.

Mr. RIDDELL would have voted to lay the resolution on the table, but for the statement made by Mr. McCarthy. He had said that the statement had been made on what he considered good authority. Nobody knew better what good authority was than Mr. McCarthy, and if a gentleman of his discernment and sagacity said that such a charge had been made, he (the speaker) thought it ought not to be passed over lightly. An investigation could not injure Mr. McCarthy;he had entirely cleared himself of the matter; no discredit could be attached to him. But the matter should be more fully examined and thoroughly ventilated.

Mr. PEARSON.—was in favor of having such little matters investigated if Councils were to go into investigation of matters of considerable more importance. He had the Controller's report before him and saw things there he had never heard of before. He saw an account where a party was paid $8,000 for a banquet, and another place there was a charge of $5,000 for the same thing. Councils might very well go to work and investigate that Controller's report. So far as this matter was concerned, Mr. McCarthy had cleared himself, and he saw no good reason why they should go outside and hunt up every little remark that was made by outsiders.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, when it was carried.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

Mr. PEARSON presented the following resolutions adopted by the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh:

WHEREAS, The Tripartite Bridge Company are endeavoring to get a modification of their charter to enable them to make a lower bridge and shorter spans, and that, in our opinion, said bridge will be a very serious obstruction to navigation, and will practically destroy the harbor on the Allegheny, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully call the immediate attention of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils to this matter; and ask that they appoint a committee to investigate the plans of said bridge and modifications, and take such action as will preserve our rivers and harbor from unnecessary obstructions.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to furnish Councils with a copy of these resolutions.

In connection with the resolutions Mr. Pearson offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven, three from Select and four from Common Council, to confer with the coal men and the bridge company to ascertain whether the modifications proposed would be detrimental to the free navigation of the river. The Legislature in the meantime being requested to postpone legislation on the subject.

Mr. PEARSON thought this was a matter of the utmost importance and called for the serious consideration of Councils.

Mr. MCCUNE thought they should not be hasty in this matter. The Coal Exchange had been before the Councils in reference to this Tripartite Bridge several times. The difficulty arose out of the Exchange, some two years ago, not having a member of the Legislature when he had an act passed conferring certain powers upon the Coal Exchange. Now the Tripartite Bridge Company, when they came to fix upon their plans, found they would have to consult the Coal Exchange before they could proceed. He was a Director in the Tripartite Company, and was one of a committee to consult the Coal Exchange men. Every effort had been made to adjust the matter satisfactorily to these coal men, but they were fruitless. The only thing that seemed to suit the views of the coal men was the prevention of the building of the bridge. This proposal to appoint a committee would only delay legislation, and in fact that was its intention.

Mr. MORROW wanted to know why the Tripartite Bridge Company now desired a modification of their plans, after the coal men had been willing to submit to the original plans.

Mr. MC. CUNE explained that the Company simply desired a new act passed which would prevent litigation between the company and the coal men.

Mr. PEARSON thought that it could do no harm to appoint a committee and have the matter investigated. The coal trade was one of the most important business interests of Pittsburgh, and for men who conducted this trade representation in Councils that this bridge, if erected according to the modified plans would materially injure the trade. Ought not their statement receive some consideration in Councils? He very much feared that it would postpone legislation until it was too late should not be heeded for legislation should be postponed until the matter was arranged, or at least thoroughly understood. He strongly urged the passage of the resolution.

Mr. RIDDELL wasn't so sure that Councils had anything to do with the matter—or rather whether they should be heeded at all. They all knew how it was with the Equalization bill. It had just passed through the Legislature without any recommendation from Councils. Were they sure that even in this case their wishes would be heeded any more?

He unflerstood from a number of rivermen that this matter had been fully investigated, and that it was thoroughly understood; that it had narrowed down simply to a fight between the Coal Exchange and the company and that they best could settle it. He believed in Councils expressing no opinion in the matter but allowing it to rest where it was and let these two settle their differences themselves.

Mr. BURGWYN thought the city was very deeply interested in this matter. Two years ago a resolution similar to the one now under discussion was introduced into Councils, when the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company was before the Legislature. The resolution was passed then and resulted in the more thorough examination of the charter. Now the Company desired a modification. Councils were not now prepared to say whether the Coal Exchange was right or the Company right, and he thought Councils should ask for fuller information.

Mr. MORROW said he had offered the resolution referred to two years ago. Now the Company came in and desired a modification in the plans, showing them to make the bridge lower, and a re-arrangement of the piers. He thought Councils should first consider the matter before endorsing anything.

Mr. HERRON said it would seem inconsistent for Pittsburgh to send representatives to Conventions and to Congress protesting against the erection of bridges on rivers below the city, and then to allow a bridge to be erected to obstruct the navigation of her own rivers. He favored an investigation of this matter. He would like to see the bridge built if it could be done without jeopardizing the coal interest.

The resolutions from the Coal Exchange were then received.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to lay the resolution for the appointment of a committee on the table. Lost.

Mr. MORROW moved its passage. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Pearson, Lloyd and Morrow for S. C. C. C. concurred, and appointed Messrs. Cohen, Hare, Darlington and John Fleming.

Mr. MORROW offered a resolution instructing our representative at Harrisburg to oppose any change in the plans of the Tripartite Bridge Company, unless they were approved by Councils. Carried.

Old business from Select Councils was then taken up, and a concurrence had in the final passage of an ordinance for the opening of Shady Lane.

THE CITY ENGINEERSHIP.

Mr. RIDDELL moved that the election for City Engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. J. Moore be fixed for the next regular meeting.

Mr. BURGWIN suggested that Councils as yet had no official notice of any vacancy in the office. And that it might be well to wait until that fact was properly announced from some Committee or person to whom the duty belonged.

Mr. RIDDELL said there might be a question of propriety in the matter but the fact existed that there was a vacancy caused by Mr. Moore's death. He perhaps as the representative from the ward in which deceased had resided should bring the matter properly before the Council, but he had awaited the action of the appropriate. He thought however that some arrangement should be made for the election of a successor.

It was explained that the Street Committee, reporting in C. C., had brought the matter before the Council.

Mr. RIDDELL's motion was then carried and the Council adjourned. (In all business from C. C. reached in S. C. there was a concurrence except where otherwise noted.)

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President pro tem.
HUGH MCMASTER.....Clerk.

At ten minutes past two o'clock Mr. Gazzam moved that Council come to order by the calling of Mr. W. B. Negley to the chair, President Oliver at that time not being present. The motion was carried, and the roll being called, the following named members responded to their names:

Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Campbell, Cohen, Darlington, Dickson, Duff, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Haueh, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Kretzer, Lappan, Liebler, Lowery, Mattern, Meyer, Moffit, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McKelvey, McGimpsey, McKim, Neeley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Spreyer, Verner, Watson, Williams and Woolslayer.

President Oliver entered after Council had been called to order, but declined to take the chair.)

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, having been absent at the last meeting, asked for permission to record his vote on the equlization bill. The permission having been granted, Mr. McCandless voted for approving the bill.

Mr. GAZZAM asked leave to move a correction of the minutes of the meeting of Dec. 11, 1871, with reference to business from the Water Commission. The correction was ordered.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. GAZZAM presented petition of A. S. Shaler, asking for refunding of money paid erroneously for the grading of Mahan street. Referred to Committee of Appeals from City Assessments, with power to act.

Mr. ARTHURS, report of the Auditing Committee on the report of the Guardians of the Poor for 1871. Report approved and committee discharged.

The same gentleman presented a communication from the contractor of the Penn avenue improvement. The paper stated that the avenue had sunken in several places, and the contractor proposed to repair the same at his own cost. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ARTHURS also presented a petition for relief of Pier, Dannals & Co. The Sake's Run sewer, which has heretofore drained the offal from the Oregon Oil Works, of which petitioners are proprietors, has been closed, and the sewer on Ann street, which has been sunken recently, is not deep enough to carry off the water from the cellar of their brewery. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING presented the following:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned commenced the erection of a room adjoining the rear of his dwelling on Congress street, Seventh ward, to be used as a kitchen during the extremely warm weather, and had everything completed with the exception of the doors and roofing, before he was made aware of the fact that there was an ordinance prohibiting the building of the same; and it has remained in this unfinished condition ever since. He would, therefore, now petition your honorable bodies to grant him permission to complete it for the coming summer.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL LEONTHAL.

Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. KERR, petition for removal of hay shed from corner of Logan and Wilson streets. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. DUFF, a resolution asking for a special committee of five to ascertain what if any additional force is needed in the City Engineer's office. Referred to Survey Committee.

The same gentleman presented a resolution for flagstone crossing on Centre avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, petition from property holders on the east portion of Shady Lane, running from Penn to Fifth avenues, asking that the Penn avenue act may refer to that portion of the avenue, that it may be graded, paved, and curbed. An ordinance accompanied, authorizing the improvement asked for and the election of Commissioners to superintend the work. Resolution passed. Rules suspended and the ordinance put upon its third reading, and passed finally.

Mr. ARENSBERG, a resolution for grading and paving of Ash alley. Refered to Street Committee.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, petition for an ordinance for the grading and paving of Main street, in the seventeenth ward. Street Committee.

Mr. BARR, resolution for gas lamps on Fifth avenue, forty feet east of Roup street. Gas Committee

OLD BUSINESS.

The following old business was presented from Select Councils: Resolution for warrants from Controller in favor of John Boyd and John A. Renshaw, for $37.40. Ordinance granting McCullough, Dalzell & Co., privilege to erect iron clad building. Report from Gas Committee. Resolution amending Penn avenue improvement act. Resolution for appointment of arbitrators to arbitrate extras in dispute relative to Fifth avenue market. Petition for exoneration from tax, from Jacob Forer. Appeal and petition from the report of viewers on Penn avenue act. Report of Market Committee in the matter of the bill of extras claimed by M. L. Malone. Report of Finance Committee. Resolution relative to act for appropriation of money for relief of Chicago sufferers. In all of which Common Council concurred.

FROM SELECT COUNCIL.

New business from Select Council was presented, in all of which Common Council concurred unless otherwise noted.

A resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to take into consideration the expediency of furnishing the firemen of the city with one suit of clothes including an overcoat, annually, which had lain over from last meeting, was called up and passed, upon its second reading, and again laid over under rules.

An ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company the privilege of running their tracks across Liberty street, and placing a turn table at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, was also called up, having passed on its first reading at last meeting. Placed upon its second reading, and laid over under rules.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARE presented the report of the Committee on Police, showing the expenditures for February to be $12,003.43.

Mr. ARTHURS presented a special report from Street Committee, accompanying which was an ordinance for widening Strawberry alley from Grant to Fountain streets; also, for grading, paving and curbing Strawberry alley. On motion the rules were suspended, the ordinances placed upon their third reading and passed finally.

Mr. ARTHURS presented the report of viewers on Thirty-seventh street. Approved.

Mr. MCCANDLESS presented the report of the Committee on Appeals from City Assessments. Approved.

ELECTION OF CITY ENGINEER POSTPONED.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The report stated that the committee had appointed a subcommittee to inquire into the expediency of changing the salary of the City Engineer. The committee recommended the postponement of the appointment of City Engineer until the report of the sub-committee. Report approved.

THE SALT INSPECTORSHIP.

The following resolutions accompanied the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform:

Resolved, That the appointment of Kinney Goff as Salt Inspector, by election of Councils January 16th, 1872, in joint session assembled, be and the same is hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the City Controller be directed to require of said Kinney Goff, forthwith, an account of all fees received by him as such inspector of salt during his several terms of office, and payment into the City Treasury of the percentage required by ordinance, City Code page 282.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be required to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the City Controller and Kinney Goff.

The resolutions were adopted.

AGAIN DEFERRED.

Mr. BAUM offered a resolution calling up the ordinance fixing the salary of city officers. Laid on the table.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution giving the Committee on Wooden Buildings power to improve Laurel avenue, authority to proceed with the work. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. MCCANDLESS offered the following:

WHEREAS, An ordinance was passed some time since authorizing the grading and paving of Granville street, from Wylie avenue to Webster avenue, and nothing further having been done in the matter, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to proceed forthwith to advertise for proposals for grading and paving said street. Resolution adopted.

Select Council business was presented, and concurred in, in all particulars.

THE WOODEN BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. OLIVER offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is stated that the Monongahela Bridge Company contemplate building a wooden covered bridge on the site of the wire suspension bridge from Smithfield street to the South Side,

Resolved, That Councils protest against the erection of a wooden bridge within the corporate limits of the city, and that the City Solicitor is hereby instructed to immediately prepare an act of Legislature prohibiting the erection of wooden bridges within the corporate limits of the city, and forward said act to our members of the Legislature, and we hereby request them to have the same enacted into a law.

Mr. OLIVER stated that it was meditated to construct an unsightly wooden bridge from Smithfield street to the South Side. He thought that this would be an outrage upon the citizens of Pittsburgh. It will injure business, and depreciate the value of property on one of the principal streets in the city. We should do nothing toward the changing of the grade of Smithfield street, unless the company agree to put up a substantial structure, and one that will be an ornament to the city.

The question was called upon the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LIEBLER offered a petition from Mr. Joseph Koester for authority to erect wooden building in Ninth Ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. HARE offered a resolution instructing the Presidents of Councils to write to our Representatives at Harrisburg, to have the charter for the proposed wooden bridge over the Monongahela river witheld until the resolutions passed by this meeting be forwarded to the Legislature.

On motion, adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In this court the trial of Comegy's *et al* the check raisers, the facts of which have been heretofore published was continued all day. The arguments of counsel occupied all morning, and the Court charged the jury in the afternoon after which Court adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The cases of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Gill's heirs, in this Court were resumed yesterday morning. These are actions to recover for the grading, paving and curbing of Webster avenue. On trial.

Trial List for Today.

Commonwealth vs.

Leopold Hart,	Joseph Hart,
George Fuchs,	Michael Quinnn,
John Martin,	August Eichleman,
Pat McAnally,	James Frank,
Wooley Oiler,	Gabrial Ceyrollis,
John Trimble,	W. J. Hannon,
Martin Ott, et. al.,	Thomas Heaney,
James Hastings,	Geo. Holeer, et. al.,
Nancy Wright,	John Lang.
John Babylon,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Barton vs. Black & Scott, two cases, are still on trial before Judge Sterrett. There are actions in ejectment for a strip of land in Indiana township.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of Fred. Hillerbrecht vs. Thomas Mahoney. Action to recover for work done and materials furnished. Verdict for plaintiff for $130.

A petition was presented on behalf of William Nicholson, setting forth that Jacob Jordan had not been duly elected Justice of the Peace of South Fayette township. The Court ordered the petition to be filed, and fixed April as the time for hearing the case.

Elizabeth Luzgius vs. John G. Gunther, *et. al.* Action for damages. Plaintiff attempted to put an additional story on a house.

Trial List for Today.

138. Miller et al. vs. McCloskey.
177. Bonsall vs. Keys Brothers.
178. Carson vs. Hamilton et al.
151. Duff vs. Dowington.
184. Harris vs. White
187. Bell & Moorhouse vs. Wilson & Morrow.
189. Wilson vs. Ternan.
190. Bonsall vs. Logan Bros. & Co.
191. Same vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
175. Same vs. Leech & Wagoner.

ALDERMAN STRAIN wants Henry Murray on a charge of larceny, preferred by J. J. Barnes. Murray is also